8/5/4

H 8831/2

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
File

10 MAR. 1925

2

Serial No.

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year

00133085

PATNA

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1924.

Price—As. 14.]

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

40831
2

00133085

133085

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24

8/5/4

PATNA
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.
1924.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

IN INDIA.

(1) MESSRS. THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
(2) MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
(3) MESSRS. S. K. LAHIRI & Co., College Street, Calcutta.
(4) MESSRS. R. CAMBRAY & Co., 6 and 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
(5) MESSRS. THOMPSON & Co., Madras.
(6) MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No. 18, Bombay.
(7) MESSRS. M. C. SIRCAR & SONS, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(8) PROPRIETOR OF THE NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, Lucknow.
(9) MESSRS. M. N. BURMAN & Co., Bankipore.
(10) BABU RAM DAYAL AGARWALA, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad.
(11) STANDARD LITERATURE Co., LTD., 13-1 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
(12) MANAGER OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL SUPPLY DEPOT, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
(13) MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & Co., LTD., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
(14) MESSRS. RAM KRISHNA & SONS, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
(15) THE OXFORD BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, Delhi.

IN ENGLAND.

(1) MESSRS. A. CONSTABLE & Co., LTD., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.
(2) MESSRS. KEGAN, PAUL TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, London, E. C., (Oriental Department) and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
(3) MR. B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. C.
(4) MESSRS. P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
(5) MR. B. BLACKWELL, 50-51, Broad Street, Oxford.
(6) MESSRS. DEIGHTON BELL & Co., LTD., Trinity Street, Cambridge.
(7) MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E. C.
(8) MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.
(9) MESSRS. W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.
(10) MESSRS. LUZAC & Co., Great Russell Street, London, W. C.
(11) MESSRS. OLIVER AND BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
(12) MESSRS. E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
(13) T. FISHER UNWIN, LTD., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
(14) MESSRS. EAST AND WEST, LTD., 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

ON THE CONTINENT.

(1) M. EARNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France.
(2) MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.
(3) OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzing.
(4) FREDLANDER SOHN, Berlin.

CONTENTS.

No of Chapter.	Title.	Page.
I.	Introductory	1
II.	Controlling Agencies	6
III.	Patna University	8
IV.	Arts Colleges	10
V.	Professional Colleges	14
VI.	Secondary Education	15
VII.	Primary Education	19
VIII.	Oriental Studies	24
IX.	Technical, Trade, and Vocational Schools	26
X.	The Training of Teachers	29
XI.	The Education of Indian Girls and Women	29
XII.	The Education of Europeans	32
XIII.	The Education of Muhammadans	33
XIV.	The Education of Special Classes	34
XV.	The Education of Defectives	36
XVI.	The Hazaribagh Reformatory School	37
XVII.	Unrecognised Institutions	38
XVIII.	Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies	38
XIX.	Miscellaneous	39
XX.	Conferences and Committees	41
XXI.	Conclusion	42

APPENDICES.

I.	Statement showing the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.	43
II.	Statement showing particulars regarding *maktabs*, *tols*, and Sanskrit *pathshalas*.	44

GENERAL TABLES.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The following corrections should be made in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24.

Serial no.	In.	Column.	Item.	For.	Read.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Page 3—General summary of educational institutions and scholars.	7	High schools for females ..	1·6	1·16
2	Page 4—General summary of expenditure.	6	Special schools —For males	69	·69
3	Table on page 16 ...	4	Middle English schools, direct expenditure, 1922-23.	65,452	5,65,452
4	Page 40, paragraph 139, first line.	...	.....	month' ...	months'
5	Page 43, Appendix I ...	11	Grand total	15·5	16·5
6	General table I, pages 46-47.	9	Primary schools ...	63	62
7	General table II-A—pages 48-49.	19	In Engineering and Survey schools.	262	162
8	General table II-B—pages 50-51.	13	Primary schools ...	412	1,412
9	General table III-A—page 52.	1	Intermediate colleges ...	28,35	28, 337
10	General table III-A—page 53.	...	Special schools ...	Engine cr ing an Surey schools.	Engineer. ing and Su r v e y schools.
11	General table III-A—page 54.	16	Total	1,93,845	1,93,345
12	General table VIII—pages 68-69.	4	Matriculation ...	2,69	2,694
13	Ditto ...	10	Upper Primary ...	47	5,47
14	General table III-B—page 59.	23	Grand total for all ...	25,67,540	(b) 25,67,540
15	Ditto ...	24	Ditto ...	2,24,316	(c) 2,24,316

The following notes should be added at the foot of page 59 below note (*a*) :—

(*b*) Includes Rs. 18,05,497 from Government funds.

(*c*) Includes Rs. 1,22,140 from Government funds.

PATNA:
The 14*th January* 1925.

G. E. FAWCUS,
Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

B. & O. G. P. (D.P.I.) No. 86—600—11-2-1925—G.E.D.

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE area of the province given in the tables is the same as last year, but 4 square miles have been transferred from the district of Ballia in the United Provinces to the district of Shahabad, and this accounts for the increase over the census figures by 1,297 males and 1,060 females. In addition to the General Tables I attach, as usual, two appendices, one giving details as to the number of Sanskrit *tols* and *pathshalas* and of *maktabs*, and the other regarding the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district.

2. Three resolutions directly concerning education were moved in the Legislative Council. One, recommending that an Ayurvedic college and also a Tibbi madrasa should be established at an early date, was withdrawn. Another, recommending that in all public schools arrangements should be made for teaching

boys and girls above the age of ten the art of spinning by the *charkha*, was adopted. In accordance with this Government have since issued orders that spinning should be introduced as a compulsory vocational subject for girls over ten years of age in all schools and that it should be introduced in boys' primary schools as an optional subject for all children over ten years of age. In the latter case, however, the raw cotton must be provided by parents or other persons living in the locality. A third, recommending that steps be taken for the opening of an Intermediate college at Ranchi at the beginning of the next academic session to teach both arts and science, was also adopted and proposals for intermediate classes in Arts there have recently been submitted to Government.

3. The Council again passed the education budget, including supplementary grants without modification, though the provision for educational buildings has been somewhat curtailed owing to the general reduction of five per cent. made in the provision for "Public Works, Transferred."

4. The two tables which follow compare the figures for the year with those for the year before.

I.—General Summary of educational institutions and scholars.

Area in square miles—83,286		Percentage of scholars to total population.				
			Recognised institutions.		All institutions.	
			1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
Population—						
Males ...	... 1,67,65,163	Males ...	4·77	4·41	5·01	4·79
Females ...	... 1,72,39,383	Females ...	·37	·37	·39	·38
Total	... 3,40,04,546	Total ...	2·54	2·36	2·66	2·48

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1924	1923	Increase or decrease.	1924	1923	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
FOR MALES.							
Arts Colleges	9	9	...	2,600	2,304	+296	·32
Professional Colleges ...	3	2	+1	534	330	+204	·07
High schools	125	122	+3	30,048	27,560	+2,488	3·75
Middle schools	430	420	+10	39,002	34,639	+4,363	4·87
Primary schools	24,186	23,084	+1,102	715,331	661,840	+53,491	89·29
Special schools	416	416	...	13,596	12,640	+956	1·70
Total ...	25,169	24,053	+1,116	801,111	739,313	+61,798	100
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	8	10	—2	·01
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	4	4	...	753	717	+36	1·6
Middle schools	25	25	...	3,111	2,947	+164	4·78
Primary schools	2,580	2,558	+22	60,308	60,193	+115	92·67
Special schools	24	22	+2	900	856	+44	1·38
Total ...	2,634	2,610	+24	65,080	64,723	+357	100
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	1,594	1,733	—139	39,430	39,377	+53	94·80
For females	105	29	+76	2,159	613	+1,546	5·20
Total ...	1,699	1,762	—63	41,589	39,990	+1,599	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,502	28,425	+1,077	907,780	844,026	+63,754	...

II.—General summary of expenditure on education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure.				Cost per scholar.				
	1924.	1923.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection ...	8,90,744	8,76,427	+14,317	99·79	·13	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...
University	3,10,062	2,00,708	+1,09,354	30·08	...	39·80	30·12	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	20,74,635	17,42,435	+3,32,200	52·57	21·04	5·92	20·47	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,75,441	28,19,570	+4,55,871	63·28	13·36	7·52	15·84	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges	7,85,018	7,88,950	—3,932	72·91	...	24·37	2·72	220 2 4	...	73 9 0	8 3 7	301 14 11
Professional Colleges	1,05,545	80,304	+25,241	71·13	...	28·87	...	140 9 4	...	57 1 1	...	197 10 5
High schools	14,05,469	13,29,744	+75,725	33·28	...	52·05	14·67	15 9 2	...	24 5 6	6 13 10	46 12 5
Middle schools	8,57,474	8,35,870	+21,604	29·91	21·87	32·16	16·06	6 9 2	4 12 11	7 1 2	3 8 6	21 15 9
Primary schools	36,95,348	34,02,394	+2,92,954	3·48	50·95	26·43	19·14	0 2 11	2 10 1	1 5 10	0 15 10	5 2 8
Special schools	12,42,871	11,89,130	+53,741	71·37	·69	5·36	22·58	65 3 10	0 10 2	4 14 4	20 10 4	91 6 8
Total ...	80,91,725	76,26,392	+4,65,333	29·50	25·69	28·09	16·72	2 13 8	2 9 6	2 13 5	1 11 0	10 1 7
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges	3,258	5,441	—2,183	89·44	...	10·56	...	364 4 0	...	43 0 0	...	407 4 0
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	81,147	66,127	+15,020	83·92	...	9·58	6·50	90 7 0	...	10 5 1	7 0 2	107 12 3
Middle schools	1,58,587	1,39,243	+19,344	40·73	...	23·40	35·87	20 12 2	...	11 14 11	18 4 7	50 15 8
Primary schools	3,96,758	3,77,806	+18,952	6·88	69·21	4·14	19·76	0 7 3	4 8 10	0 4 4	1 4 10	6 9 3
Special schools	66,213	68,911	—2,698	73·90	·99	·03	25·08	54 5 11	0 11 9	0 0 4	18 7 1	73 9 1
Total ...	7,05,963	6,57,528	+48,435	30·01	38·99	5·74	22·26	3 4 1	4 3 8	0 15 2	2 6 8	10 13 7
Grand Total ...	1,20,73,129	1,11,03,490	+9,69,639	38·69	23·13	21·37	16·81	3 0 0	2 11 6	2 11 1	1 11 11	10 2 6

5. It is satisfactory to be able to record an increase of 63,754 in the number of pupils under instruction, which is now 907,780, or much higher than the record of 860,450 reached in the year 1913-14. The increase in the number of pupils was accompanied by a rise of 1,077 in the number of schools and of Rs. 9,69,639 in the expenditure. Of this increase almost two-thirds comes under the head direct expenditure. It is interesting to note that in the year 1922-23 the cost per pupil in Bihar and Orissa was Rs. 10-4-10, or much less than in any other province in India, Bengal following with Rs. 16-15-0.

6. The chief events recorded in this report are the following :—

(1) the appointment of a non-official Vice-Chancellor;

(2) the completion of a new scheme for higher teaching in arts and science at Patna, the appointment of a committee to consider the same and the receipt of its report;

(3) the opening of a Training College at Cuttack;

(4) a substantial increase in the grants to secondary schools to enable provident funds to be opened and to cover the cost of repairs, and, in the case of high schools only, of clerks;

(5) a large increase in the grants to local bodies for primary education coupled with orders requiring the percentage of free-studentships in primary schools to be raised to at least 20 per cent.;

(6) the introduction of free primary education in the district of Saran;

(7) an increase in the grant to the Ranchi municipality to enable compulsory education to be made effective there;

(8) an extension to all the first-grade training schools of the scheme for giving a two years' course to matriculates instead of a three years' course to men with middle qualifications;

(9) the opening of a School of Engineering at Cuttack, apprentice classes at Dehri and a silk institute at Bhagalpur;

(10) the introduction of religious education in all Government or aided non-denominational schools.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

7. The sanctioned number of posts in the Indian Educational Service remained 34 for men and 5 for women. Of the former one was in abeyance at the end of the year, and another was vacant owing to the retirement of Mr. L. Tipping in March, 1924. Another post has since fallen vacant owing to the death of Mr. E. B. Martin, in whom the department has lost much too soon a hard-working officer with very high ideals. Of the posts for women, that at the Ravenshaw Girls' School remained vacant, and I regret to have to record the death of Mrs. A. E. Banks, who retired so recently as January, 1923. I am afraid that her consistently hard work at Cuttack had much to do with the illness from which she never recovered.

8. The number of posts for men in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service fell from 94 to 92, the professorship of history at New College being abolished when a special scale of pay was introduced for the teachers at that college, and the professorship of Persian at Cuttack in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. The number of posts for women remained 8.

9. The number of posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 137 to 138, including the two posts at the Bihar College of Engineering, which were kept in abeyance last year and have since been abolished. One post at the Bihar College of Engineering and one lecturership in Sanskrit at the Ravenshaw College were abolished, while three posts were added, two in place of ungraded posts, and one in connection with the opening of more classes in non-literary subjects at Government high schools. Since the close of the year a committee has submitted a report on the subject of the pay of the college teachers in this branch of the service.

10. The number of posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 483 to 491. A post of Hindi pandit at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College was abolished and nine posts were added, five for non-literary classes at Government high schools, two in place of ungraded posts and two for teachers at New College. A special scale of Rs. 110-10-150-$\frac{1}{2}$-240, intermediate between the scales for college and school teachers, was sanctioned for teachers at New College with M. A. and M. Sc. degrees of the first or

second class. Since the close of the year the pay of graduates and holders of the L. T. diploma, while in the lower division, has been raised from Rs. 60-$\frac{6}{2}$-120 to Rs. 75-$\frac{5}{2}$-125, holders of the M. A. and M. Sc. degree still retaining the privilege of an initial salary of Rs. 90.

11. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service remained 364, two posts at the Reformatory School being replaced by two posts for the *maktab* classes at the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda.

12. The number of posts in the ministerial service remained 173, but the pay of the store-keeper in the chemical laboratory at Patna College was raised. The number of the ungraded posts, which are being gradually replaced by posts in the Subordinate Educational Service, fell from 32 to 28.

13. No changes were made during the year in the strength of the directing and inspecting staff. The cost of direction rose from Rs. 1,07,892 to Rs. 1,09,755 and that of inspection from Rs. 7,68,535 to Rs. 7,80,989. The future of the subordinate inspecting agency was still under consideration at the end of the year, but orders have since been received.

14. The strain of work in the offices of the inspectors and district inspectors remains great. The inspectors of Patna and Chota Nagpur only found it possible to tour 99 and 115 days, respectively. Proposals were submitted to Government for the appointment of assistant inspectors and one such officer has since been appointed temporarily for the Patna Division. An officer has also been placed on special duty to see whether the work of inspectors can be reduced by further delegations of power. The recent orders regarding the subordinate inspecting staff will give some help to the district inspectors.

15. The district boards should seriously consider whether, in view of the large additions now being made to the funds at their disposal for education, their office staffs do not need strengthening. The Chota Nagpur Inspector particularly complains of delays in the payment of bills. The relations between the department and local bodies continue generally satisfactory, though the case of the Bettiah municipality is an exception.

16. The Lutheran Mission in Chota Nagpur has had to close 46 primary schools, owing to a falling off in the funds which it derives from America. It remains to be seen whether the district board can, with the help of its increased grant, either take over these schools or help the Mission to maintain them.

CHAPTER III.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

17. An important change in the administration of the University occurred during the year in that a non-official, honorary Vice-Chancellor took the place of an official, whole-time Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Sultan Ahmad took over charge of the office from Mr. V. H. Jackson on October 15th, 1923. The University owes Mr. Jackson a debt of gratitude for his efficient administration, in particular in the matter of its finances, which showed a considerable improvement during the year.

18. Mr. Sri Narayan Sahay, a prominent member of the Senate and Syndicate, was returned to the Legislative Council as the University's representative, at the election held in 1923. As many as 231 valid votes were recorded out of an electorate numbering 296.

19. The 7th (Patna) Company of the University Training Corps (I. D. F.) was enrolled during the year, 77 recruits being eventually enlisted out of the 160 original applicants. A successful camp of exercise extending over a fortnight was held at Dinapore and was attended by 47 members of the corps under Captain Caldwell, the officer commanding, and Major Mangin, M. C., the adjutant.

20. The four readers appointed by the University for the year 1922-23, viz., Messrs. J. C. Coyajee (Economics), J. N. Samaddar (History), S. N. Mazumdar Shastri (Sanskrit), and P. N. Parija (Botany) delivered their courses of lectures during the year under review, as also did the only reader, Mr. J. S. Armour (English) appointed for the year.

The University has to thank Rai Bahadur Sukh Raj Ray of Nathnagar (Bhagalpur) for a generous donation of Rs. 20,000 for the endowment of a readership, which will be known as the Sukh Raj Readership in Natural Science.

21. Important resolutions adopted by the Senate during the year included a draft of regulations defining the functions of the University Examination Delegacy. It was also decided that in the matriculation examination, in subjects other than English and mathematics, the medium of examination may be the vernacular of the candidate, except in the case of students taking Parbatia as their vernacular, or the alternative paper in English composition in lieu of their vernacular. Further important measures were the creation of a Faculty of Engineering, the admission of the Bihar College of Engineering up to the standard

of the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, the adoption of regulations regarding courses of study and examinations in engineering, and the reduction of the course of study for the B. L. degree from three to two years.

22. Early in the year a committee appointed by Government considered the scheme prepared by the Vice-Chancellor, for developing the teaching of arts and science in the vicinity of Patna College, as an alternative to the scheme for establishing a central University near Phulwari, but was unable to accept the scheme as the best solution of the problem of providing a teaching University for the province. The question was further explored at an informal meeting of the Legislative Council towards the end of the year, and is still engaging the attention of Government.

23. The following table indicates the measure of success attending candidates who appeared at the various University examinations during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1922-23.			1923-24.		
		Number of candidates.		Percentage of candidates successful.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of candidates successfu
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	M. A.	38	23	60·53	35	24	68·57
2	M. Sc.	9	4	44·44	8	4	50
3	B. A. (Honours) ...	62	41	66·13	63	39	61·90
4	B. A. (Pass)	293	156	52·35	407	219	53·80
5	B. Sc. (Honours) ...	9	4	44·44	11	9	81·81
6	B. Sc. (Pass)	42	21	50	36	13	36·11
7	B. L.	100	64	64	137	104	75·91
8	B. Ed.	22	19	86·36	25	21	84
9	L. T.	19	15	78·95	29	26	89·65
10	I. A.	654	249	38·07	855	349	40·81
11	I. Sc.	213	103	48·36	274	119	43·43
12	Matriculation	2,566	1,278	49·81	2,703	1,373	50·79

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

24. The number of arts colleges remains 10, viz., 6 first-grade and 3 second-grade colleges for men and one second-grade college for women, but the number of students in them again shows a considerable increase on the whole. In the first-grade colleges the number rose from 2,047 to 2,346, but it fell in the second-grade colleges, from 257 to 254 in those for men, and from 10 to 8 in the Ravenshaw Girls' School. The net increase, 294, was shared by all the men's colleges except St. Columba's College, in which the enrolment remained stationary, and New College, where the number fell from 183 to 159. The total cost of all these colleges rose from Rs. 7,86,366 to Rs. 7,88,276.

25. The Principal of Patna College complains of the continued inadequacy of accommodation, especially for the staff, boarders, laboratories, library and class rooms, observing that this last has prevented the college meeting a real demand for teaching in Arabic Honours, and in Urdu as a principal subject. There was an increase in the number of students, from 412 with 97 students in the post-graduate classes to 437 with 104, and in the direct expenditure, from Rs. 2,63,036 to Rs. 2,67,907. The various college societies continued to do good work, and as many as 8 excursions were undertaken under the auspices of one or other of them. Interesting investigations were also carried out in the chemical and physical laboratories, but work in these is hampered by the greatly increased cost of apparatus as compared with pre-war days. The college staff suffered a loss by the retirement of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yasin during the year—his place has been filled by the transfer of Maulavi Abdul Qadir from the Ravenshaw College.

26. Among interesting events occurring during the year was an At Home on Darbar Day—athletic sports were held and the library, common room, economics museum and laboratories thrown open to all parents and guardians. The response was discouraging but the Principal hopes for a better display of interest next year. The first Russell Lecture, delivered on February 5th, 1924, by Professor Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, was well attended, but the same cannot be said of six other popular lectures given by way of extra-mural teaching by members of the staff. An Old Boys' Association was formed at a meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Minister of Education, following on a successful re-union of former members of the college held last March.

27. The gymnasium of the Ravenshaw College was completed and is now in use, and the chemical and physical laboratories have now been provided with south verandahs. The water-supply has been finished since the end of the year. Half of the donation of rupees one lakh, so generously made by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj for the electrical installation, was paid. The balance has since been paid and much of the plant has been delivered; it has now been decided that the work shall be undertaken by the Public Works Department. Considerable additions were made to the library with the help of the second instalment (Rs. 8,000) of the grant of Rs. 25,000, given by Government in recognition of the donation made by the Raja of Kanika for the library building.

28. The number of students continues to rise, there being 423 at the end of the year as compared with 392 in the previous year. The direct expenditure also rose, from Rs. 1,91,692 to Rs. 1,95,231. A large number of the students, 251 live in the hostels, and only 42 of the remainder live otherwise than with near relatives. A marked increase is reported in the social activities of the boarders. A rise in the numbers reading in the B. L. classes necessitated the appointment of a part-time lecturer in law, but on the other hand a decrease in the number of Muhammadan students and the lessening popularity of Sanskrit as a subject of study resulted in the abolition of a professor of Persian and of a lecturership in Sanskrit. The Principal complains of the dislocation of work caused by the absence of members of the staff at University meetings, and the Science Congress, and on election duties and as jurors and assessors. He also criticises the system of supplementary examinations on the ground that it complicates college work, breaks up the long vacation and causes many weak students to enter college late. It is disappointing to note that the popular science lectures given by members of the staff met with no better response from the public than in the previous year. The athletic club has benefited by visits to the college paid by the Hon'ble Ministers, both of whom generously provided funds for the construction of cement tennis courts.

29. The number of students at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College rose from 298 to 354. The college was admitted by the University in Sanskrit Honours during the year, and its popularity is likely to be further enhanced by its subsequent admission, with effect from July, 1924, to the B. Sc. standard in physics and chemistry. The staff was increased by the addition of a drill instructor, but a post of lecturer in Persian has been abolished as superfluous.

30. Considerable progress was made with the re-cataloguing of the library on the Dewey system. Improvements were effected in the hostel buildings, and two new playing fields were completed. The hostel is now full, and ten students had to be accommodated in the old hostel, making 134 boarders in all. The popular lectures given by members of the staff in the previous year were continued, and the Principal reports that the three delivered were very fairly attended by the public.

31. At St. Columba's College the general atmosphere is said to be better than at any time since the non-co-operation movement started. The number of students remained stationary at 130, but an increase in the 1st and 3rd year classes augurs well for the future.

32. The year has seen a very considerable rise in the number of students at the Bihar National College, viz., from 402 to 524. The Principal notes with satisfaction an entire recovery from the effects of the non-co-operation movement, observing that the number of admissions in the 1st and 3rd year classes rose from 124 and 44, respectively, in 1921-22, to 222 and 50. The increased income from fees, together with a grant of Rs. 3,000 a month and a special grant of Rs. 7,558 enabled the college to show a small surplus at the end of the year for the first time for five or six years.

33. The Principal considers the roll number in the degree classes suffers by reason of the fact that economics is not a subject of study, and that there are no honours classes. The want of higher teaching, too, re-acts on the keenness of the staff. It has, however, been found possible during the year to arrange for the attendance of some of the students of the college at honours lectures delivered at Patna College.

34. The number of students in the Tej Narayan Jubilee College rose from 413 to 478. The number of boarders, too, increased, there being now 215 students living in the hostel, and it is worth noting, in view of the controversy now going on in connection with the question of a residential university, that the Principal observes, as indeed do other Principals, that the percentage of passes at university examinations among boarders is much higher than among day students.

35. The electric installation, which had been rendered possible by the generous donation of Rs. 25,000 from the Banaili Raj, was nearly complete at the close of the year, and the laboratories and a physical lecture theatre had been fitted up and equipped for B. Sc. teaching at a cost of Rs. 14,000,

half of which sum was met by Kumar Ramananda Sinha of Banaili. The third year B.Sc. class was opened in July, 1923, with ten students, the maximum permitted by the University, and, in consequence of the additional teaching given, one demonstrator in chemistry and one in physics were appointed. The Principal regards the provision of more residential quarters for the staff as one of the most important measures now necessary.

36. The roll of New College showed a fall from 183 to 159 in the college classes, but a rise from 143 to 150 in those of the school. The classes in both cases are taught by school methods, and a special rate of pay was fixed for 'masters' qualified to teach in either section. The Principal reports that the efforts to make New College approximate more closely to the intermediate college visualized by the Saddler Commission on Calcutta University are at last bearing fruit, and looks for a future of quiet, well ordered progress. The hostels, which are of a temporary nature, afford poor accommodation, but their improvement must await a definite decision as to the future of the University.

37. At the Diamond Jubilee College the number of students increased from 40 to 57. The new buildings are in process of erection, and the generous offer of Babu Ramadhin Chaudhuri to bear the cost of constructing a science block has been accepted. The arrears on account of the Ulao endowment have mostly been realised, and the income from this source is now paid quarterly. A provident fund for members of the staff was introduced in July, 1923. The question of amalgamating the four highest classes of the zila school with the college was further considered, but no definite conclusion has yet been reached.

38. The roll in the college classes of Nalanda College rose from 34 to 38, and in the school classes from 152 to 199. The examination results showed an improvement on those of last year. The Boy Scout movement flourished during the year, and there was a well-attended and successful celebration of the college foundation day.

39. At the Ravenshaw Girls' School the number in the school classes rose from 176 to 194, but there was a further fall in the college section from 10 to 8. The Lady Principal reports an increased desire for the education of girls, but emphasises the necessity for an extension of the present restricted choice in the subjects taught in the college classes. The post of a lecturer in history was abolished during the year, but the question of again making provision for this subject is under

consideration. Four girls were successful out of the six who took the I. A. examination. The hostel is more than full, and the 34 boarders include three orthodox Hindus. The hostel accommodated in addition no fewer than eight teachers.

CHAPTER V.

Professional Colleges.

40. At the Patna Law College there was a further large rise from 355 students in the previous year to 480. The fee rate was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, resulting, in conjunction with the larger number of students of the college, in an increase of Rs. 14,500 in the income from this source. The lecture rooms are small for present classes, but a scheme for internal alterations in the buildings has been drawn up, which will probably be given effect to shortly.

41. From 1st July, 1923, the re-organisation of the staff referred to in the last report was effected. Mr. Zainuddin remained Principal, and Mr. S. S. Alam was appointed whole-time Vice-Principal on Rs. 500-$\frac{25}{4}$-600, and five of the six existing part-time lecturers on the staff of the college were reappointed on Rs. 250. Mr. Zainuddin retired on 31st January, 1924, and Mr. S. S. Alam was appointed Principal in his stead. During the remainder of the year the post of Vice-Principal was not filled up.

42. There were 39 students in the hostel as compared with 22 last year. The Principal reports greatly increased interest in games, and a well-produced college magazine has also been started.

43. At the Ravenshaw College, too, there was a large increase in the number of students reading in the B. L. classes, viz., 25 to 56, and to cope with the extra work, which was found too much for the single whole-time professor of Law, a part-time lecturer on Rs. 200 was appointed, with effect from 9th July, 1923. The classes form part of the college, and some of the students reside in the hostel and take part in college activities outside the class room, but, since the classes are held at different hours from the ordinary college classes, they cannot be regarded as altogether on the same footing as the ordinary student.

44. The numbers in the pleadership classes, again, show a large rise, viz., from 62 to 114, at Patna, but a fall, from 13 to 10, at Cuttack. The classes are not recognised by the University, and are, therefore, shown in the returns as law schools.

45. The Patna Training College suffered a further change in the staff during the year, Professor S. N. Das Varma being

transferred to the Ravenshaw College in December, 1923, and Professor W. W. Henderson taking his place in the following month. There were 40 students on the roll throughout the year, 25 in the B. Ed. classes and 15 in the L. T.

For private candidates a personal interview with the Principal or an inspector of schools is a necessary preliminary, but the Principal considers that a medical examination is also essential, if the most suitablecandidates are to be selected. He reports, however, an improvement in the general tone, particularly as regards physical activities, consequent on the admission of younger students. This is also borne out by a growing interest shown in the library and in the Boy Scout movement, a camp for training scout masters being attended by no fewer than 36 students, and by the fact that 39 students passed the St. John Ambulance Association's examination in first aid.

46. The lack of a demonstration school under the control of the college still constitutes a handicap to the organisation of practical work. The work on the application of intelligence tests to Indian pupils was continued during the year, each student of the college taking part in it.

47. The Cuttack Training College entered on its existence on July 23rd, 1923. It works up to the L. T. standard, and trains 16 students. That number actually joined, but two have since left owing to ill-health. The staff consists of Mr. Whitmore and Mr. B. N. Mukharji, both of whom have received special training in England, assisted on a part-time basis by the Head-master and drawing master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and by Dr. Sanatan Pujari. Some difficulty has been experienced in the matter of practical work, but in future this will be overcome by utilising one of the local high schools for the work in addition to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. The hostel accommodation and Principal's residence, too, are not perfect, and the Principal considers that the library is on the small side, but, in spite of difficulties such as manifest themselves on the inauguration of any new project, the college has been doing good work during the year.

48. The Agricultural College at Sabour, referred to in last year's report, has since been closed.

CHAPTER VI.

Secondary Education.

49. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose during the year from 571 with 65,863 pupils to 584 with 72,914 pupils, and the direct expenditure on them

rose from Rs. 23,70,984 to Rs. 25,02,677. As regards secondary schools for Indian boys, the figures are as follows :—

	High Schools.		Middle English Schools.		Middle Vernacular Schools.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	122	125	258	257	161	172
Number of pupils	27,560	30,048	21,049	23,060	13,333	15,728
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	13,29,744	14,05,469	65,452	5,69,741	2,27,551	2,41,460

These figures show that the improvement noticed in the previous year is being well maintained : the increase in the number of pupils was then 6,797, and this year it is 6,864. The number of Government high and middle English schools remained unchanged at 23 and 8, respectively, while the number of Government middle vernacular schools fell from 2 to 1, owing to the transfer of the school at Daltonganj to the control of the local municipality. The number of middle vernacular schools managed by local bodies rose from 114 to 124. The number of aided high schools rose from 65 to 72, of aided middle English schools from 200 to 215 and of aided middle vernacular schools from 44 to 45.

50. The three new high schools are those at Bhabhua, at Amjora in the Santal Parganas and the Suri Samaj School at Madhubani. New buildings were completed during the year for the Heycock Academy at Motihari and the Bhumihar Brahman Collegiate School at Muzaffarpur, and at a number of other schools work is in progress on the extensions necessitated by the steady increase in the number of pupils.

51. The Board of Secondary Education met three times during the year, the expenditure incurred on it being Rs 770 and the average attendance eleven out of 22.

52. The School Leaving Certificate Administrative Board met six times and its Board of Studies four times. The number of optional subjects which a pupil must take up for the school leaving certificate examination was reduced from two to one, though pupils were allowed the option of taking up a second, and the syllabus in manual training was thoroughly revised. The number of candidates examined was 319, of whom 190 passed. The cost of the Board during the year was Rs. 10,474, of which Rs. 6,626 represents the cost of the examination. Regulations

were sanctioned during the year for the transfer of the management of the school leaving certificate and matriculation examinations to a University Examination Delegacy for secondary schools, but the change will probably not be effected until after the examination of 1925.

53. The committee on vocational education appointed by Government in July, 1922, submitted its report towards the end of the year. A number of its recommendations affect high schools, but orders were not passed on them before the end of the period under review. Meanwhile the opening of classes in non-literary subjects, as shown below, was sanctioned in January, 1924, at a number of Government High Schools:—

Name of School.	Subject taken up.
Chapra Zila School	Commerce.
Patna High School	Office-work.
Monghyr Zila School	Do.
Purulia Zila School	Do.
Puri Zila School	Science.
Muzaffarpur Zila School	Manual training.

54. Orders were issued in December, 1923, on the report of the committee appointed by Government to advise them on the whole subject of primary and secondary education. Some of the committee's recommendations regarding high schools are of considerable importance. One of these, regarding a reduction in the number of subjects to be required, though not accepted in full, led to the change in the number of subjects for the school leaving certificate examination already mentioned. Another, that the vernacular should be the medium of instruction in the four highest classes of high schools, has led to a modification in the University regulations to the effect that, in the matriculation examination, in subjects other than English and mathematics, the medium of examination after the year 1928 may be the vernacular offered by the candidate for composition, unless that vernacular is Parbatia, provided that for any candidate, who takes a composition paper in English instead of a vernacular, the medium of examination shall be English. This change in the regulations having been sanctioned, Government have decided that, with effect from 1st January, 1925, in 11 Government high schools, where the four highest classes are duplicated, the experiment should be tried of teaching one of the sections through the medium of English as at present, and the other through the medium of the vernacular spoken by the largest number of the pupils. Privately managed schools are at the same time being encouraged to introduce the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the four upper classes, if this can be done without prejudice to the interest of minorities, and if they can find the necessary funds

themselves. Five schools in Chota Nagpur and some in Orissa have already agreed to the suggestion. Again experiments are about to be made to see how far it is possible for one teacher to give instruction to a class throngh the medium of two vernaculars at the same time, e.g., Hindi and Urdu or Bengali and Oriya. Another recommendation, namely, that the grants to aided high and middle English schools should be raised by the sum necessary for annual repairs and for a provident fund and, in the case of aided high schools only, to cover the pay of a clerk, has been accepted, and the necessary funds have been provided in the budget for the current year. The sum at present involved is Rs. 82,355 a year, but the estimated ultimate cost for the present number of schools is Rs. 1,13,359. The committee also made a number of minor recommendations regarding which orders have already been issued.

55. The fall of one in the number of middle English schools is due to the conversion of two such schools into high schools, and it is reported that several other schools are gradually adding classes, with a view to reaching the full status of high schools in three or four years. It is satisfactory that it was possible to aid 15 more middle English schools (or really 17 more, since of the 200 schools aided last year two are still aided as high schools), but many of the 34 schools still unaided are in a bad way, and funds for their assistance are needed.

56. The most important questions concerning middle schools, dealt with by the committee on primary and secondary education, viz., whether middle English and middle vernacular schools should continue to exist as schools of different kinds, whether such schools should be under the direct control of Government or of local bodies, and whether there should be a public middle English examination, still remained to be decided at the end of the year. Orders have since been received on the first two points.

57. The increase in the number of middle vernacular schools and their pupils perhaps indicates, not so much the popularity of schools of this particular type as the general desire for secondary education, where this can be provided without financial effort on the part of the locality concerned. Almost three-quarters of the schools of this class are wholly maintained by local bodies.

58. The School Examination Board met twice during the year, and spent Rs. 12,350 on the conduct of its examinations, of which sum Rs. 3,365 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations, and Rs. 1,793 was recovered in fees. The rate of remuneration for examiners at the teachers' certificate examination was raised to that allowed for the matriculation examination.

CHAPTER VII.

Primary Education.

59. Last year there was a gratifying increase of 33,845 in the number of pupils in primary schools. This year the record is still better. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 25,642 to 26,766, the number of their pupils from 722,033 to 775,639 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 37,80,200 to Rs. 40,92,106. The number of primary schools for Indian boys rose from 23,078 to 24,178 and the number of their pupils from 661,548 to 715,000, or by more than eight per cent., the direct expenditure rising from Rs. 33,69,018 to Rs. 36,60,687. The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys.		Remarks.
		1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	2,114	1,194	1,184	229	235	42,300	41,580	
Gaya	4,714	1,545	1,477	292	198	52,326	48,947	
Shahabad	4,357	836	838	78	57	29,688	27,814	
Saran	2,683	784	763	115	70	30,793	25,844	
Champaran	3,531	676	623	108	75	24,098	19,591	
Muzaffarpur	3,036	1,318	1,159	213	137	48,345	38,579	
Darbhanga	3,348	1,587	1,345	116	273	53,145	48,583	
Monghyr	3,968	1,215	1,125	234	271	44,950	41,760	
Bhagalpur	4,226	897	853	269	239	36,139	33,471	
Purnea	4,998	876	918	243	259	31,011	31,203	
Santal Parganas	5,479	1,014	978	153	116	39,434	35,678	
Cuttack	3,654	1,386	1,429	1,647	1,631	78,686	80,470	
Balasore	2,085	793	793	641	616	39,019	38,331	
Puri	2,499	730	725	610	622	30,731	29,405	
Sambalpur	3,824	306	236	17	35	16,242	13,866	
Angul	1,681	207	202	5	5	6,598	6,749	
Hazaribagh	6,986	537	528	123	160	17,836	17,534	
Ranchi	7,102	1,069	1,083	160	103	33,897	30,301	
Palamau	4,916	291	246	99	50	10,608	7,554	
Manbhum	4,147	1,049	963	137	93	36,679	32,507	
Singhbhum	3,938	349	345	31	22	12,315	11,631	
Total ...	83,286	18,659	17,812	5,519	5,266	7,15,000	6,61,548	

The figures throughout include *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*. It will be seen that every district reports an increase in the number of pupils except Purnea, Cuttack and Angul. The report for Purnea attributes the fall to the "weeding out of abuses" and to outbreaks of cholera and malaria from which some 250 pupils died. The Cuttack report attributes the fall to the withdrawal of grants from inefficient schools and to the prevalence of malaria. From Angul it is reported that the small fall in numbers was due to emigration, consequent on the failure of the paddy crop, but that, though the roll fell, the average attendance rose from 3,754 to 4,231, and the number in the lower primary stage was also higher.

60. The increase in the roll number is no doubt due, at any rate in part, to the large additional recurring grants given during the year. The total sum so given was Rs. 5,31,220 to district boards and similar bodies and Rs. 14,420 to municipalities. The district boards were divided into three classes, class I including boards with a cess income of less than Rs. 150 per thousand of the population, class II other boards with a cess income of not more than Rs. 250 per thousand of the population and class III the remainder. Hazaribagh was specially included in class II owing to the very large area of the district and the sum required for the development of communications in its colliery area. The grants to boards in class I were brought up to six pice a head for the first million and three pice for the rest of the population, to those in class II to four pice for the first million and two pice for the rest and to those in class III to two pice a head. In the three cases (Balasore, Patna and Manbhum), where the old grants were larger than the figures calculated on the new principle, the old grants were allowed to continue. The conditions of the grant are as follows:—

(1) Boys whose fathers are not assessed to the *chaukidari* tax on account of poverty, and 20 per cent. of the remaining pupils, are to be excused fees, instead of 10 per cent. as before, but, except in the case of aboriginals who have never paid fees, members of the untouchable castes and children whose parents are registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, no further remission of fee is to be allowed.

(2) Part of the grant will necessarily be required to compensate *gurus* for the loss of fees due to condition (1). The rest is to be spent in accordance with the programmes prepared during the cold weather of 1919-20, subject to the modification that, instead of a limit being imposed to the number

of schools which each board might directly manage (one upper primary and one lower primary school in each police-station), boards may convert any stipendiary school into a managed school, as soon as it possesses a reasonably permanent building, and without necessarily raising the pay of the teachers.

(3) Boards are to spend from their own resources a sum equal at least to the average sum spent in the years 1919-20 to 1921-22 or to a fixed percentage of their cess demand (10 per cent. for class I, 1½ per cent. for class II and 15 per cent. for class III), whichever is greater.

Condition (1) has since been modified to the extent of permitting the district board of Saran to make further concessions in fees at its own expense, and condition (3) by reducing the sum to be required to 15 per cent. of its cess demand in the case of Shahabad and five per cent. of the cess income in Singhbhum and the Santal Parganas. For municipalities the maximum grants were raised to meet half of the cost of educating 80 per cent. of the boys of primary school age, the cost per head being calculated as Rs. 4⅘. In this case, too, condition (1) above was imposed generally, but subsequently modified in the case of the municipalities in Saran, while, as a condition to any increase in their old grants, the municipalities were to be required to contribute from their own resources a sum equal to the total to be given by Government. A further large grant has been given this year, and it has thus at last become possible to press ahead with the programmes for the expansion of primary education, which had been put aside owing to financial stringency.

61. The average direct expenditure from public funds for each teacher in a primary school for Indians is now Rs. 85·4 a year against Rs. 54·1 ten years ago and Rs. 180·4, the figure for India in 1922-1923. These figures are higher than the average sum paid to each teacher, as the direct expenditure includes regular recurring charges other than the teachers' pay, but, in any case, the amount spent from public funds would clearly not provide a living wage, and the committee on primary and secondary education which submitted its report during the year was forced to report in the following terms:—

"We are convinced that satisfactory work cannot be expected so long as our teachers are as underpaid as at present. Times have changed since the teachers could live on very small stipends supplemented by fees and casual presents or other receipts, and though *we are not prepared to say that in every case the teacher's stipend must of itself provide a living wage,*

we cannot view with equanimity a state of affairs under which 2,020 teachers receive stipends of Rs. 2; 18,843 of amounts exceeding Rs. 2 but not exceeding Rs. 9, and only 1,887 larger sums."

The desirability of free education, and in consequence of a wage which will enable the teacher to live without the help of fees, is obvious, provided always that its accomplishment does not entail the diversion of funds from other more deserving objects, and at the instance of the district board and municipalities in Saran, Government have passed orders as already noticed. It will be interesting to see their effect.

62. In accordance with the advice of the committee already mentioned, the duration of the primary school course has been shortened from six years to five, and the following subjects have been made optional; nature study and observation, action songs, and drawing and modelling in Class I, nature study and observation, work in the school gardens, school excursions, drawing, history and geography in class II, nature study and observation, drawing and school excursions, diaries and collections in class III, and nature study, drawing and English in classes IV and V.

63. The number of schools managed by local bodies rose from 774 to 1,111, a gratifying increase, while the number of aided and stipendiary schools rose from 16,923 to 17,433. From Patna Division it is reported that it is still difficult to secure managing committees for primary schools, but that in a few cases co-operative banks are managing such schools successfully. The Tirhut report states that such committees seldom meet, and leave all the work to the secretaries. The Bhagalpur Inspector mentions that not only is it difficult to form such committees but that when they are formed the teachers dislike serving under them. In this division the management of schools by co-operative societies is not spoken of as successful. The Chota Nagpur Inspector writes:—

> One longs for district boards containing members really interested in primary education. From the Chairmen downwards there are unfortunately few such in the division. The general district board clerical staff is often antipathetic in its attitude and obstructive in its tactics, and the solitary education clerk wallows in a mass of unpassed bills or unanswered correspondence. Important recommendations made by the district inspector to the chairman, unless handed over personally to him, may never reach him; yet all chairmen do not welcome such direct approach.

In this division it is reported that managing committees for primary schools are unsuccessful except in Manbhum. In Orissa, except in Angul, most of the committees exist in name only, and from Puri it is reported that the block grant system has

no advantage, but merely interposes another step between the Board and the teacher, and so makes the latter get his pay later than ever.

64. It will be remembered that during the year 1922-23 the Council passed a resolution that a complete scheme should be prepared for the introduction of compulsory education within definite periods in municipal and rural areas throughout the province. As regards municipal areas compulsion is still in force in the Ranchi municipality only, though, since the close of the year, the municipality of Muzaffarpur has submitted proposals on the subject. To make the scheme at Ranchi more effective Government sanctioned during the year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7,460 and a further recurring grant of Rs. 2,520 a year for three years. One of the sub-inspectors of schools has been placed in charge of the municipal area only, and the municipality has appointed a second attendance officer; 319 notices were served on guardians on account of the bad attendance of their wards, and 46 orders were issued under section 7 of the Act. In fact compulsion is really beginning to be effective, but the statistics supplied as to its results are not of much value, as the last census of boys between the ages of six and ten was taken some years ago, and the figures for boys in the lower primary stage must include many older than this. A fresh census is being taken. As regards rural areas it has been decided to experiment in the Banki Union at Cuttack with effect from 1st January, 1925, while the possibility of further experiments in the Unions at Gopalganj and Gogri is being considered. The Banki Union has been given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,800 and a recurring grant of Rs. 4,470 a year for three years, to enable it to put the scheme into operation. These experiments should furnish the data, now lacking, which will enable an estimate to be made of the cost of introducing compulsory education in the municipalities and unions throughout the province.

65. It is reported that in Patna Division 162 new buildings were erected for primary schools. The other reports do not give figures, but it is intended that the local bodies should devote to this object the savings which must always accrue in the first year in which any new recurring grant is given. The provision of buildings does much to render schools stable and to render them open to all classes of the community alike. Instructions on this point were issued by Government shortly after the close of the year.

66. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys' primary schools is 1,985 against 1,812 last year, and for Sanskrit *pathshalas* 455 against 347. The number of school post offices fell from 164 to 161, and the number of night schools rose from 688 to 757.

67. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose during the year from 10,887 to 11,875.

CHAPTER VIII.

Oriental Studies.

68. There was a fall in the number of recognized Sanskrit tols from 234 to 224, but a rise in the number of pupils in them from 6,645 to 6,800. The number of recognized Sanskrit pathshalas, however, rose very considerably, from 347 with 8,144 pupils to 455 with 10,790 pupils. Small though the stipend is which an untrained teacher can earn in a primary school, it is apparently sufficient to attract the pandit in charge of a tol which cannot secure aid from the funds of the Sanskrit Association, and he converts his tol into a Sanskrit pathshala, thus qualifying for aid from district board funds. A considerable increase in the allotment placed at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association will be necessary before tols can be adequately aided.

69. The expenditure of the Sanskrit Association during the year, excluding the cost of the two Sanskrit Colleges, grants-in-aid and stipends, was Rs. 35,436, somewhat less than last year, mainly owing to a decrease in the expenditure on travelling allowance, which fell from Rs. 7,503 to Rs. 4,220. Other items included inspection (and the office of the Superintendent of Sanskrit studies and Secretary of the Sanskrit Association) Rs. 21,556, examination charges Rs. 9,160 and shastra vichara Rs. 500. There was a large fall in the number of candidates taking the first examination and a consequent drop in the income from fees, from Rs. 4,959 to Rs. 3,574. Grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 16,992 and stipends and rewards to Rs. 11,389.

70. There was a slight fall in the number of pupils in the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur from 156 to 154, as also in that at Puri from 135 to 133. The expenditure on the colleges was Rs. 22,714 and Rs. 17,717, respectively, the increase being due in both cases mainly to the revised pay of the staff sanctioned last year. The examination results in the case of both colleges were good.

71. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies again complains of the heaviness of the office work of the Sanskrit Association, in particular that connected with the examinations. He was unable to spend more than 70 days on tour, and his assistants at Patna and Puri were only out of headquarters for 70 and 101 days, respectively. The inspecting staff is apparently inadequate to deal with this side of the work, which is very necessary in view of the methods of teaching adopted in these institutions, and the Superintendent presses for the appointment of two more assistants. The question is at present under the consideration of Government.

72. The number of recognized madrasas rose during the year from 11 to 13, and that of pupils in them from 832 to 1,279. There was an increase also in the number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, from 197 to 218. The Tibbi class in this institution is reported to be very popular; instruction is at present theoretical only, but it is hoped shortly to undertake practical work also. The new building was completed and occupied towards the close of the year, and proposals have been received for the acquisition of further land and buildings in the vicinity.

73. The Superintendent of Islamic Studies spent 172 days on tour and visited 208 institutions, also holding 14 conferences in various localities to encourage the spread of education among Muhammadans. The Madrasa Examination Board held its first Alim examination in March, 1924. The results of this and the Maulavi examinations and of those held by the Sanskrit Association are set forth in the following table :—

Examinations.		Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Remarks.
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madrasa ...	Alim ...	14	1	15	12	...	12	
	Maulavi ...	32	7	39	19	4	23	
Sanskrit ...	Title ...	180	59	239	61	15	76	
	Second ...	603	97	700	177	22	199	
	First ...	889	159	1,048	238	57	345	Male.
		...	2	2	...	2	2	Female.

CHAPTER IX.

Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

74. The number of schools of all the classess dealt with in this Chapter rose from 52 to 61, that of their pupils from 2,828 to 2,998 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 5,40,625 to Rs. 5,72,471.

Medical Schools.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

75. The number of students admitted and re-admitted during the year was 56 at the Temple Medical School and 40 (including one female) at the Orissa Medical School. The numbers remaining on the rolls from the previous year were 236 and 149 at the Temple Medical School and Orissa Medical School, respectively. Of the students admitted during the year one had passed the I. A. examination and one the school leaving certificate examination. The remainder were matriculates. The total number under training at the Temple Medical School was 304 and at the Orissa Medical School was 189.

76. The Medical Examination Board held examinations twice during the year. Fifty-three students passed the primary examination of the Board from the Temple Medical School and 25 from the Orissa Medical School. Twenty-nine students of the Temple Medical School and 22 of the Orissa Medical School passed the final examination of the Board during the year. In the compoundership examinations held at the Temple Medical School and the Orissa Medical School, 40 and 22 students passed, respectively.

77. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,30,738 against Rs. 4,33,010 in the previous year at the Temple Medical School and Rs. 68,779 against Rs. 87,563 at the Orissa Medical School. The decrease is due mainly to less expenditure on buildings. The average cost of education of each student during the year at the Temple Medical School was Rs. 444·7 against Rs. 1597·1 in the previous year, and at the Orissa Medical School was Rs. 354 against Rs. 487 in the previous year.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries).

78. During the year preparations for the opening of the Bihar College of Engineering on July the 1st, 1924, were almost completed. The necessary buildings were erected and equipment

ordered, while a professor of civil engineering was recruited from the United Kingdom. An application for recognition was also made to Patna University. A special committee was appointed by the Syndicate to draft the amendments to the regulations, and the college was inspected on behalf of the University. As a result, it was decided that the college could not be affiliated unless the theoretical course was extended to four years in addition to one year's course of practical training, and the Syndicate agreed to the admission of the college on this understanding. Government accepted this condition, and the course has now been extended to four years, while the college has been recognized as a source of recruitment for the Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Branch. It is believed that with the syllabus and equipment now sanctioned the training given at the new college will be equal to any that is given elsewhere in India. Government also sanctioned the scheme mentioned last year for the training of mechanical apprentices at the college, and effect has been given to this from July, 1924.

79. The Orissa School of Engineering was opened on the 9th July, 1923, with 28 students in the lower subordinate class and 20 artisans. Twenty-three of the former appeared at the first examination, of whom 21 have been promoted to the second year class. Of the twenty-three who appeared at the examination 11 were Oriyas, 2 Biharis and 3 domiciled Bengalis. The school appears to have made a very good start.

80. A second assistant lecturer was appointed for the evening mining classes, and the new lecture halls were occupied. The re-organization recommended by the Macpherson Committee of 1915 has thus been completely carried out, so far as the preparation for the second class mining certificate is concerned. It is not proposed to add a further two years' course for the first class certificate, as the Government of India have definitely decided to proceed with the school of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad, and have made provision in the budget for the coming year for the buildings.

81. The compositors' classes at Gulzarbagh, which do not appear to have been included in the returns before, continue to flourish, and classes for letter press printing and book-binding have been sanctioned and will be opened in September, 1924. A silk institute was opened during the year at Bhagalpur. The Phulbani Industrial School hardly appears to be making the progress which was expected of it, and a scheme for its re-organization was submitted to Government and has been approved. The apprentice classes at the Dehri canal workshops were started

on July the 2nd, 1923, and appear to be making good progress. Schemes for a Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh and the Tirhut Technical Institute, Muzaffarpur, were sanctioned by Government, and arrangements were made to start the former in July, 1924, and the latter in July, 1925.

82. Two State technical scholarships were awarded during the year, and five students were granted stipends for industrial and technical training outside the province. Two scholarships of Rs. 50 each were also created for training students in applied chemistry under the Professor of chemistry at Patna College.

83. Of the aided institutions, the Jamshedpur Metallurgical Institute is the most important. There are now 48 students in the school, of whom 19, or nearly 40 per cent., come from Bihar and Orissa. The third year students who were at first appointed to the institute now number 13, of whom 7 are from Bihar and Orissa. They have passed their final examinations and have been drafted into the works for their final year of practical training. Their progress under continuous shift conditions has been quite satisfactory. The Jamalpur Technical Institute has not been fully organized, since its buildings are not complete, and a Principal has not yet been obtained. In spite of this the work of the existing school was considerably extended, and there are now 60 Indian apprentices and 63 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, compared with 39 Indians and 61 Europeans and Anglo-Indians last year. Of the 60 Indian apprentices very nearly two-fifths, the stipulated proportion, are now domiciled in Bihar and Orissa. The other aided schools continue to work satisfactorily and special praise must be awarded to the Balasore Industrial School.

Survey Schools.

84. The only school under this head is that at Angul. The roll number of this school fell from 30 to 25.

Commercial Schools.

85. One extra school of this class was opened in the Patna Division, raising the number from 8 with 292 pupils to 9 with 253. The expenditure fell from Rs. 14,770 to Rs. 14,073.

Agricultural Schools.

86. The closing of the college at Sabour leaves only one institution under this head, the Mission class for Girls at Pathra in the Santal Parganas. Its roll number fell from 75 to 51.

Lace Schools.

87. These are dealt with in the Chapter on the education of women.

CHAPTER X.

The Training of Teachers.

88. The number of pupils in the five first-grade training schools remained 258. As mentioned in last year's report, the date for the commencement of the session was altered to July 1st, and with effect from July 1st, 1923, all the five schools, instead of the school at Patna only, are giving a two years' course to matriculates instead of the old three years' course for men with middle qualifications.

89. The number of elementary training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers, maintained by Government, is still 116, and the number of their pupils rose from 1,944 to 1,948. In accordance with the advice of the committee on primary and secondary education, a committee was appointed to advise Government as to the system of training to be adopted in these schools, but its report has not yet been received.

90. The number of elementary training schools aided by Government rose from 2 to 3, all in Ranchi district, owing to the re-opening of the Lutheran school at Gobindpur. The number of pupils rose in consequence from 39 to 63. The unaided school in the Santal Parganas had a strength of seven against three in the preceding year.

91. The number of men who passed the examinations of elementary training schools during the year was 1,277, and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 10,887 to 11,875. In their resolution on the report of the committee on primary and secondary education, Government accepted generally the committee's view that teachers trained on the middle vernacular basis should be paid not less than Rs. 12 a month instead of Rs. 9, which is to remain the minimum for teachers trained on the upper primary basis, and that these amounts, like the stipends of untrained teachers, should be raised by Rs. 2 in municipal areas and by a further Rs. 3 in free schools. The new grants should enable the revised minima to be adopted, and should thus give some encouragement to men with middle qualifications to undergo training.

CHAPTER XI.

The Education Of Indian Girls and Women.

92. I regret to have to report that, though the rise in the number of boys under instruction continues, there has been yet again a fall in the number of girls at educational institutions.

Last year this was returned as 104,492, viz., 62,846 in girls' colleges and schools and 41,646 in boys' schools, but by 31st March, 1924, the total had fallen to 102,761, of which 64,647 were reading in institutions for girls and 38,114 in boys' schools. It is difficult to assign the real cause or causes for this failure in the advancement of female education. The fact that the main fall occurred in the number of girls reading in boys' schools would seem to indicate that co-education is not popular in this province, but the Inspectress of Schools holds the withdrawal of the capitation grant, given on account of the attendance of girls to teachers in boys' schools, responsible. This last has to some extent caused an increase in the number of girls' schools and of pupils in them, but the net result is far from satisfactory. The Inspectress considers that unsatisfactory teaching in girls' schools, the lack of trained women teachers, especially Hindus, and the inadequacy of the female inspectorate and therefore of real inspection of the teacher's work, as distinct from the pupil's knowledge, in purdah schools, in addition to social usage and tradition, are at the root of the matter, and suggests the establishment of more model schools. The expenditure on girls' primary schools from district funds rose from Rs. 2,17,883 to Rs. 2,31,835, but this increase is totally inadequate in view of the large increase in the sum voted by the Legislative Council for primary education. The question of requiring local bodies to ear-mark a certain percentage of their educational funds for expenditure on female education is now under the consideration of Government, and the whole problem of female education has been engaging my attention lately.

93. On May 12th, 1923, the Inspectress of Schools, Bihar, took over charge of the office of the Inspectress of Schools, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, in addition to her own duties, and since that date there has been only the one Inspectress for the whole province. The arrangement has worked fairly satisfactorily on the whole, but there is no doubt the work is heavy for a single officer.

94. The number of students in the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' High School again decreased, from ten in 1922-23 to eight at the end of 1923-24. There is a demand in these classes for a less restricted choice of subjects of study.

95. The number of high schools remained stationary at 4, but the number of girls increased from 707 to 751. The Ravenshaw Girls' School has been referred to in chapter IV. The Bankipur Girls' School shows an increase, from 123 to 144, in the enrolment, as also does the Giridih Girls' School, with

a rise from 56 to 70. At the former school the alterations to the Choti Nepali Kothi designed to fit it for a hostel were completed, as also was the conversion of the former temporary teachers' quarters into a permanent structure, and there are now, in addition to the Lady Principal, 9 members of the staff and 16 girls resident on the premises. St. Margaret's School at Ranchi continues to maintain a high standard in every respect, and is making an interesting experiment in the introduction of the project method.

96. The number of girls' middle English schools rose from eleven to twelve, and that of middle vernacular schools fell from eleven to ten, this result being due to the conversion of the C. E. Z. Mission School at Bhagalpur into a middle English school. Mainly for the same reason the number of girls in middle English schools rose from 1,023 to 1,142 and in middle vernacular schools fell from 1,544 to 1,473. Both classes of schools suffer generally from want of efficient teachers, unless managed by missionary bodies, and in both the attendance in the higher classes is low, owing to the unwillingness of parents to pay the small fee required for the provision of a means of conveyance.

97. The number of primary schools for girls rose from 2,549 to 2,572, and that of girls in them from 58,180 to 58,352.

98. The number of training schools remains eight, since, though the Women's Training Class at Gaya was opened on 1st July, 1923, the C. M. S. class at Deoghar was closed during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the fall in the number of girls recorded last year did not continue, the number rising from 132 to 149. The alterations to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College referred to in last year's report were completed, and the construction of a new non-purdah school begun. Seventeen students appeared at the examinations for teachers' certificates and all passed. Most of the twelve Hindus have had no difficulty in obtaining employment either in their former or in new posts, but the demand for the services of trained muhammadan teachers continues to be very limited. The Inspectress reports that at least fifteen trained Muhammadan teachers are unemployed, mainly on account of the reluctance of Muhammadans to educate their daughters in schools, and considers that encouragement should be given by the establishment of model schools for them in the larger towns. The enrolment in the practising school attached to the Training College fell from 140 to 106, the increase in the conveyance fee accounting for this. There were ten girls in the lace class; one completed the two years' course during the year. The

Women's Training Class at Muzaffarpur has now recovered from the effects of the non-co-operation movement, and Muhammadan students applied for and were granted admission for the first time since 1921. The class is reported to be doing very good work, and equally encouraging accounts are given of the similar classes at Cuttack, which was put on a permanent footing in January, 1924, and at Gaya, which was opened in July, 1923, as well as of the classes under the management of the missions at Bankipur, Ranchi and Cuttack. The Inspectress reports that the students from these aided institutions are all absorbed by mission schools, so that none are available for other schools, which need them so much more than do mission schools. The nine female relatives of gurus, who are being trained privately for school work, made satisfactory progress with their studies.

99. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools rose from 13 with 524 pupils to 15 with 555. The classes at Balasore and Gaya mentioned in last year's report have been returned this year as definitely established as industrial schools. There was again a decrease in the number of girls in the Leper Asylum School at Purulia from 121 to 103.

100. The number of *atus* fell from 27 to 23, and that of the girls receiving education from them from 442 to 415. The figures for peripatetic teaching, however, show a slight improvement, there being 27 teachers and 487 pupils as against 26 teachers and 464 girls in the previous year. The number of central gathering classes remained 3, but there was an increase in the enrolment from 68 to 96. There was a large rise in the number of private schools and of girls therein, viz., from 29 with 605 pupils to 105 with 2,122.

101. Girls were more successful in the competition for scholarships than in the previous year, taking 6 middle, 18 upper primary and 222 lower primary scholarships as against 3, 16 and 204, respectively, in 1923-24, but in some districts there were more lower primary scholarships reserved for girls than candidates qualified for them.

CHAPTER XII.

The Education of Europeans.

102. The number of European schools rose from 19 to 20, the Bengal and North-Western Railway primary school at Sonepur having been recognized during the year. There was an increase in the number of pupils, from 1,195 to 1,281, as also in the total expenditure, from Rs. 2,69,781 to Rs. 2,99,373,

and in that from Government funds, from Rs. 97,439 to Rs. 1,12,175. This last increase is due mainly to the substantial grants made to the S. P. G. Mission towards the cost of the buildings for a boys' European School at Ranchi. Considerable progress has been made with these buildings during the year. When they are completed they will, with the Bishop Westcott School for girls, which was opened last year, provide facilities for the education at a moderate charge, in a good climate, of many of the European and Anglo-Indian children who are now sent to hill-schools in other provinces.

103. The Inspector reports on the good type of teachers frequently to be found in these schools, and regrets that the inadequate rates of pay which are at present given leads to constant changes in the staffs, with consequent lack of continuity in school life and loss of pupils.

104. The Boy Scouts were active at St. Michaels' School at Kurji, and the Stewart School at Cuttack has made a beginning in this respect.

105. At the Cambridge Junior and Preliminary Local examinations 18 and 29 candidates appeared, and of these 12 and 22, respectively, were successful.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Education of Muhammadans.

106. The number of muhammadans under instruction rose from 104,489 to 111,745, but the increase was slightly less than in the case of other communities, their percentage to the total number of pupils in educational institutions being 12·31 as compared with 12·37 in 1922-23. The community forms 10·85 per cent. of the total population. There was a fall of 373 muhammadan pupils in private institutions, but an increase of 7,629 in public institutions.

107. Recognised madrasas and maktabs are dealt with in the chapters on oriental studies and primary education. The figures given in those chapters show that the number of recognised madrasas increased from 11 with 832 pupils to 13 with 1,279, and of recognised maktabs from 2,406 with 59,352 pupils to 2,628 with 65,613. There was a fall in the number of private institutions for muhammadans and of pupils in them from 332 with 7,406 to 307 with 6,991.

108. There was a welcome increase in the number of middle schools teaching Urdu, from 73 to 93, all the districts of the

Patna and Tirhut Divisions, except Saran, Monghyr and Ranchi, sharing in this rise, and Purnea and Singhbhum alone recording a fall. The number of upper primary schools teaching Urdu also rose, from 95 to 110, and Inspectors of schools, in Bihar at least, speak hopefully of expectations of a further considerable advance in future. An encouraging sign is that the schools for training muhammadan teachers were, with one exception, full or nearly so.

109. The proportion of muhammadan pupils to the total number of scholars in the different stages of secondary schools was as follows:—

Year.	High stage.	Middle stage.
1922-23	12·4	8·0
1923-24	12·0	7·1

110. In the competition for scholarships muhammadan students were much more successful than in the previous year, winning 26 middle, 15 upper primary and 103 lower primary scholarships, against 19, 11 and 92, respectively, in the previous year. Apart from the two muhammadan divisional inspectors of schools and the five special inspecting officers for muhammadan education, there are now six muhammadan district inspectors. The number of sub-inspectors and assistant sub-inspectors remained 10.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Education of Special Classes.

111. There was an increase in the number of both Christian and non-Christian aborigines under instruction, from 22,070 to 23,392 in the former case, and from 36,619 to 43,054 in the latter. Both rises are accounted for mainly by the figures from the Chota Nagpur Division. In the Chota Nagpur Division and Angul, which are almost wholly inhabited by aboriginal peoples, there is no differentiation between ordinary and special schools. This applies also to some extent in the Bhagalpur Division, but the Inspector of schools reports a fall in the number of Santal schools in this division from 643 to 636. The number of special schools decreased also in the Patna and Tirhut Divisions from 5 to 3 and from 10 to 8, respectively, but Orissa recorded a rise from 17 to 20. There were 32 aboriginal students in colleges, four less than last year. Aborigines were more successful this

year in competing for scholarships, winning 10 middle, 11 upper primary and 73 lower primary scholarships against 6, 10 and 56 in the previous year.

112. The Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, noting that the stagnation in class I of primary and middle schools is much greater in the case of non-Christians than of Christians, observes :—

> The cause is not far to seek. The *panch* of Christian villages, particularly Roman Catholic Christians, not only enforces attendance but compels regular attendance, without which no progress can be made. On the other hand non-Christian pupils are generally most irregular in their attendance.
>
> Again the teachers of mission schools are paid regularly. This regular payment coupled with visits from the missionaries stimulates the *gurus* to do good work, while the non-Christian *gurus* are disheartened and discouraged by long and repeated delays in the payment of their stipends.

113. The special inspecting staff for aboriginal schools remained unchanged during the year as regards organisation and numbers, but the Inspector of schools, Chota Nagpur Division, reports difficulty in finding qualified men for the posts. The number of *guru* training schools reserved for aborigines rose from 4 to 5, owing to the regrant of recognition to the Lutheran school at Govindpur in the Ranchi district.

114. Last year the sum definitely ear-marked for the education of aborigines was estimated at Rs. 47,168. This year the cost of the special schools in Patna, Tirhut and Orissa has risen from Rs. 2,939 to Rs. 3,867 while the sanctioned allotment for aided training classes for aborigines was Rs. 15,180. The total is thus Rs. 49,464.

115. There was a considerable rise, from 16,053 to 19,072 in the number of children of the untouchable castes at school; there are no college students belonging to these castes. The number of special schools for these children fell from 139 with 3,204 pupils to 138 with 3,064, but there was an increase in expenditure from Rs. 12,508 to Rs. 13,802. The Saran district board has made a special effort to popularise education with this class, paying a grant varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 48 a quarter, according to the class in which the boy reads, to parents, for allowing their boys to attend schools, and paying rewards to teachers on the results of the annual examinations. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,335, so that, with the item of Rs. 3,000 allowed for capitation grants in Orissa, the total sum definitely ear-marked for the education of untouchables was Rs. 20,137. Children of these castes, like

aborigines and members of the criminal tribes, were exempted in the course of the year from the payment of fees in primary schools. One upper primary and nine lower primary scholarships were won by these children against 5 lower primary scholarships in the previous year.

116. The number of children belonging to the criminal tribes fell from 223 to 155. The only special school for these children, that in Champaran, had 41 pupils on its roll and cost Rs. 300.

117. There are now 53 factory schools, an increase of one in the figure of the previous year. The sugar factory school in Darbhanga mentioned last year, the school at the Rakha Copper Mine in Singhbhum and one of the 9 schools in connection with the mica mines in Hazaribagh no longer exist, but the three East Indian Railway colliery schools at Giridih, noticed last year as having been abolished, have re-appeared and an additional colliery school has been opened in Manbhum. The factories maintaining schools employ 3,154 boys and 1,432 girls in all; of these, 1,836 boys and 25 girls are at school, and in addition 333 boys and 6 girls not employed in the factories attend these schools. The expenditure rose slightly from Rs. 25,650 to Rs. 25,765.

118. There are 220 Jains under instruction against 181 in the previous year. One is at a college, 107 are in secondary, 53 in primary and 3 in special schools, while 56 are in unrecognised institutions.

CHAPTER XV.

The Education of Defectives.

119. The number of pupils in the Blind School at Ranchi fell from 58 to 57, and that in the school at Gulzarbagh started in the previous year rose from 5 to 6. The new buildings for the former school have been completed and opened since the close of the year.

120. Only one child from this province is returned as reading in the Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta—a native of of Shahabad who has been granted a scholarship for the purpose by the district board.

121. There were 93 boys and 103 girls in the school attached to the Leper Asylum at Purulia, against 79 boys and 121 girls in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

122. The number of boys in the Reformatory School again fell during the year, from 339 to 335, as also did that of boys working on licence, from 48 to 42. Of the 335 boys in the school 83 came from Bihar and Orissa, 4 from the Feudatory States, 13 from Assam and 235 from Bengal. The gross expenditure during the year fell from Rs. 1,16,659 to Rs. 1,13,860, mainly owing to the abolition of the post of head-master in the course of the year, lower expenditure on travelling allowance and buildings and lower cost of food stuffs. The net cost to Government also fell, from Rs. 1,09,615 to Rs. 1,07,344.

123. The fitting and turning class opened last year has proved one of the most popular of the thirteen trades now taught in the School, coming with tin-smithy next after carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving and tailoring. No fewer than 245 boys are now being taught one or other of these thirteen occupations with a view to their engaging in them on leaving the school. The masons' class did much useful work on the school buildings and roads during the year and much of the wiring in connection with the electric installation. This last was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 23,989, and should result in considerable economy in the cost of the lighting and ventilation of the school buildings. Various improvements were also effected in the workshops, particularly in the paint and book-binding shops.

124. The number of admissions to the hospital rose from 283 to 415, the increase being due mainly to epidemics of influenza and chicken-pox, but there were also more cases of malaria. There were no deaths during the year. Thirty boys appeared at the examination held by the St. John Ambulance Association and fifteen passed.

125. Of the 156 boys under surveillance by the Education Department, 130 are leading honest lives, 9 have been re-convicted and 15 are untraced. Of these last 9 belong to Bengal, four to this province and two to other provinces. The system mentioned in the last report of giving an annual allowance of Rs. 5 to the sub-inspector of schools in charge of each boy, provided that his supervision had been satisfactory, has been introduced in Assam but not yet in Bengal.

126. With a view to extending the facilities for industrial training offered by the school, and to emphasise this side of

its character, a number of outside boys were admitted to the industrial classes of the school, where they work side by side with the regular inmates. The maximum number (20) were admitted in the course of the year, and since its close sanction has been accorded to the admission of ten more such boys.

CHAPTER XVII.

Unrecognised Institutions.

127. As noted in the last report the only differentiation made in classifying these schools is between those for boys and girls. There was again a fall in the number of schools for boys, from 1,733 to 1,594, but the number of pupils in them rose from 39,377 to 39,430. The schools for girls, however, show a considerable increase in both respects, rising from 29 with 613 pupils to 105 with 2,159. The increase is, apparently, mainly due to the schools having been opened too late in the year to obtain recognition before its close. National schools have decreased from 246 with 9,455 pupils to 184 with 7,225.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Text-Books, Publications and Literary Societies.

128. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee on primary and secondary education, the number of members of the Text-book Committee was reduced from 21 to 15 and of the Orissa sub-committee from 5 to 4. The Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector of schools, Orissa Division, and the Registrar of Examinations are ex-officio members of the Text-book Committee. Of the remainder, six are elected from among their members by the Board of Secondary Education and six are nominated by the Director of Public Instruction. Prize and library books are not now examined by the Text-book Committee, whose work is confined to the review of text-books, and the list of approved books now contains only three alternative books with, in the case of languages, three additional alternative supplementary readers.

129. The Text-book Committee met twice during the year. To the 644 books remaining over from the previous year were added 5 6 new books received during the year, the total number for examination being therefore, 1,240. Of these 463 prize and library books were not examined, selections from the

remainder were made for the new approved list, and the residue at the end of the year was only 369. The cost of the committee was Rs. 6,785, i.e., Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,420 travelling allowance and Rs. 3,365 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

130. No further volumes of the catalogue *raisonné* of the Oriental Public Library were published during the year, but two are in the press and the preparation of two more has since been completed.

131. The Urdu version of the Junior Teachers' Manual has now been published, and the Hindi, Urdu and Bengali versions of the Senior Teachers' Manual are in type.

132. There was an increase, from 88 to 90, in the number of literary societies submitting returns.

CHAPTER XIX.

Miscellaneous.

133. The number of recognised hostels rose from 539 to 567, and the number of boarders, which was last year reported to be 16,965, is now 18,921. The figures are encouraging, though from Chota Nagpur a case is reported where it has been difficult to fill a new hostel, as the students prefer the laxity of control attached to bazar messes. The following extract from the Chota Nagpur report is also of interest :—

> The Ranchi district report mentions overcrowding in many middle school hostels and especially in those attached to Lutheran schools, and the district inspector reports that there are no proper superintendents or house fathers in Lutheran hostels in many cases. It is held, I believe, that the hostels belong to the Church and that their supervision is the work of the pastors. The headmasters thus have no jurisdiction over the hostels in which their pupils live. I propose to enquire further into the matter.

134. The students' residence committee at Patna reports 15 hostels instead of 18 and 264 boarders against 262. The fall in the number of hostels is due to the exclusion of three hostels connected with the medical school, which have not asked the committee for any help. Of the boarders 238 are college and 26 school students, and only 13 in all are muhammadans. Plans are about to be submitted to Government for the erection of buildings to take the place of the unsatisfactory houses now rented.

135. The cost of the committee's work has fallen greatly, being this year Rs. 3,510 instead of Rs. 7,784 for the office and

Rs. 15,439 instead of Rs. 15,058 for the hostels, the recoveries being Rs. 7,989 against Rs. 7,393. These figures bring the cost per boarder down from Rs. 77·7 in 1921-22 and Rs. 56·3 in 1922-23 to Rs. 44·9, and it must be remembered that part of the inspector's time is now given to 31 primary schools in the municipality, so that the economy is even greater than appears at first sight. The figures speak well for the work of the present inspector.

136. The students' residence committee at Cuttack still had 10 hostels and messes under its control. The number of boarders rose from 119 to 139, including 45 against 31 in the Government hostel. The committee's work cost Rs. 3,496, of which Rs. 958 was recovered in fees.

137. In accordance with the advice of the committee on primary and secondary education, orders were issued at the close of the year that religious instruction should in future be provided for two periods a week in Government and aided non-denominational schools, and that the authorities of denominational schools should be requested to afford facilities to boys of other religions to offer their prayers in mosques or temples. The religious instruction is ordinarily to be given by selected members of the school staff, but honorary teachers approved by the head-master may be introduced from outside as well, where necessary. If examinations in this subject are held the school authorities as such are to have no concern with them; but all boys are to be required to attend the religious instruction provided for their particular community in the same way as instruction in secular subjects, unless their guardians desire them to be exempted. The choice of text-books is to be left to the religious teacher, and, when religious instruction is introduced, special periods will no longer be allotted for direct moral instruction.

138. The work of the school medical officers continues generally useful, but mention is made in one report of the trouble caused by the frequent changes in personnel. The Hon'ble Minister of Local Self-Government has given several schools special grants for the purchase of medicine and spectacles. These grants are much appreciated.

139. The Director of Physical Education held a two month's course for drill masters in Orissa, and short courses, lasting for a fortnight, in the training schools at Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. His report suggests the desirability of selecting two specially good drill masters from each division and sending them to Patna for a further course, after which the best from each division would be posted to the local first-grade training school, as those schools supply drill masters for the province. He also

suggests that the best drill master of all should be sent for a full course to the Young Men's Christian Association centre at Madras. I understand that the Young Men's Christian Association is about to close down its work in Patna and that we shall, therefore, soon lose Mr. Weber's valuable services : it remains to be considered how far a local man trained at Madras could take his place. Mr. Weber has done a good deal to brighten up and render more useful the drill periods in our schools, and, especially where his work is backed up by interest on the part of the inspecting staff, substantial improvements have been made.

140. The Boy Scout movement continues to make good progress, though the reports give no figures. A training camp for scout masters was held at Gaya.

141. The chapter on unrecognised institutions gives figures to show the waning effect of the non-co-operation movement. Discipline generally is reported to have been satisfactory, the only serious incident having been at Angul, where the middle school and its hostel were burnt down by some of the pupils, one of whom has since been sentenced to imprisonment.

CHAPTER XX.

Conferences and Committees.

142. Orders were passed in December, 1923, on the report of the committee on primary and secondary education : these have been mentioned in the chapters concerned. The committee on the development of arts and science teaching at Patna submitted its report in August, 1923, and its recommendations have been considered by the Legislative Council, but as yet without any final decision being reached. The committee on vocational education, appointed in July, 1922, submitted its report in January, 1924 : this report is still under consideration. A committee was appointed in July, 1923, to advise Government on the subject of elementary training schools : its report is awaited. Another committee was appointed in February, 1924, to deal with the pay of lecturers in colleges : its report was submitted after the close of the year.

143. The annual conference of the inspectors and inspectress was held in April, and the inspectors, district inspectors and sub-inspectors held conferences of their subordinates, as usual.

144. The Advisory Committee for Indian students met once during the year. Thirty students applied to the secretary for information against 26 in the preceding year : of them two are known to have gone to England and three to America. The future of the committee is still under consideration.

CHAPTER XXI.

Conclusion.

145. The very substantial increase in the number of pupils recorded during the year is most gratifying, more specially since there is every hope that there will be a further increase this year, owing both to the favourable monsoon and to the large additional grants given by Government. The increase in the number of pupils in secondary schools is rendering more and more urgent the need for a decision as to what is to be done in the direction of extending higher education in Patna, and I trust that the next report will be able to record definite progress in this matter.

146. I regret the delay in the publication of the report, which is due to the many important and urgent questions, including that of the University, which have occupied my attention during the past three months.

PATNA: } H. LAMBERT,
The 24th October, 1924. } *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district in 1923-24.

District.	Number of children of school-going age.			Number of children at school.			Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	121,155	114,988	236,143	52,867	5,139	58,006	43·6	4·5	24·6	24·03
Gaya	161,200	161,739	322,939	57,701	6,719	64,420	35·8	4·15	19·9	18·6
Shahabad	134,342	138,182	272,524	39,668	1,970	41,638	29·5	1·42	15·3	14·4
Total for Patna Division	416,697	414,909	831,606	150,236	13,828	164,064	36·05	3·3	19·7	18·8
Saran	169,853	181,140	350,993	40,899	1,704	42,603	24·1	·94	12·1	10·4
Champaran... ...	145,272	145,854	291,126	30,328	3,794	34,122	20·87	2·6	11·7	10·1
Muzaffarpur ...	198,748	214,493	413,241	54,131	5,957	60,088	27·2	2·8	14·5	11·7
Darbhanga ...	213,108	223,921	437,029	61,141	6,654	67,795	28·7	2·97	15·5	13·9
Total for Tirhut Division.	726,981	765,408	1,492,389	186,499	18,109	204,608	25·65	2·36	13·7	11·8
Monghyr	150,829	153,667	304,496	51,173	7,296	58,469	33·9	4·7	19·2	17·9
Bhagalpur	152,158	152,908	305,066	42,006	7,069	49,075	27·6	4·6	16·08	15·2
Purnea	156,500	147,191	303,691	34,705	4,773	39,478	22·2	3·2	13·0	13·07
Santal Parganas ...	134,381	135,415	269,796	45,403	5,627	51,030	33·8	4·1	18·9	17·02
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	593,868	589,181	1,183,049	173,287	24,765	198,052	29·2	4·2	16·7	15·8
Cuttack	142,881	166,820	309,701	75,157	14,032	89,189	52·6	8·4	29·8	29·4
Balasore	69,918	77,157	147,075	36,685	8,413	45,098	52·46	10·9	30·66	30·3
Puri	68,332	74,416	142,748	31,198	5,360	36,558	45·6	7·2	25·6	25·2
Sambalpur	58,184	60,236	118,420	15,873	2,847	18,720	27·3	4·7	15·8	13·5
Angul	13,304	14,083	27,387	6,261	1,219	7,480	47·06	8·65	27·3	28·1
Total for Orissa Division.	352,619	392,712	745,331	165,174	31,871	197,045	46·8	8·1	26·4	26·2
Hazaribagh ...	93,603	97,939	191,542	20,105	1,969	22,074	21·48	2·01	11·5	11·28
Ranchi	98,789	101,382	200,171	37,808	7,267	45,075	38·27	7·16	22·51	20·08
Palamau	55,105	54,903	110,008	11,695	1,299	12,994	21·2	2·34	11·81	8·7
Manbhum	119,911	112,406	232,317	40,710	2,224	42,934	33·95	1·97	18·48	16·46
Singhbhum ...	57,006	56,910	113,916	15,082	1,429	16,511	26·45	2·5	14·5	14·1
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	424,414	423,540	847,954	125,400	14,188	139,588	29·54	3·34	16·46	14·8
Grand Total ...	2,514,579	2,585,750	5,100,329	800,596	102,761	903,357	31·8	3·97	17·7	15·5

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of maktabs, tols and Sanskrit pathshalas in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "other schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	1,985	...	269	2,254
for females ...	643	...	38	681
2. Pupils ... ... males	49,131	...	6,049	55,180
females... ...	16,482	...	942	17,424
3. Expenditure from government funds	9,583	...	...	9,583
4. Expenditure from district or local board funds... ...	146,067	...	704	146,771
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	30,174	...	...	30,174
6. Fees	73,410	...	4,648	78,058
7. Other sources	65,382	...	37,146	102,528
8. Total expenditure	324,616	...	42,498	367,114
TOLS.				
1. Institutions... ... ... for males ...	...	224	39	263
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... males	...	6,797	826	7,623
females	...	3	...	3
3. Expenditure from government funds	...	50,081	...	50,081
4. Expenditure from district or local board funds	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	1,282	...	1,282
6. Fees	...	1,538	144	1,682
7. Other sources	...	118,747	12,229	130,976
8. Total expenditure	...	171,648	12,373	184,021
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions... ... ... for males ...	455	...	13	468
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... males	10,713	...	263	10,976
females	77	...	...	77
3. Expenditure from government funds	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from district or local board funds... ...	25,561	...	...	25,561
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	1,170	...	...	1,170
6. Fees	5,294	...	50	5,344
7. Other sources	14,260	...	1,152	15,412
8. Total expenditure	46,285	...	1,202	47,487

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of educational institutions in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

	For males.						For females.						Remarks.
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.													
Universities	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges.													
Arts and Science	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ..	7	...	...	5	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	

High schools	23	...	...	72	30	125	2	...	...	2	...	4	
Middle schools { English ...	8	...	...	216	34	258	1	...	...	14	...	15	
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	1	121	3	45	2	172	4	...	...	6	..	10	
Primary schools	115	909	202	17,441	5,519	(a) 24,186	3	63	44	2,054	417	(b) 2,580	
Total ...	147	1,030	205	17,774	5,585	24,741	10	62	44	2,076	417	2,609	
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.													
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Normal and Training ...	121	...	...	3	1	125	4	...		3	1	8	
Engineering and survey ...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial ...	14	...	...	13	5	32	1	...	...	11	2	14	
Commercial	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Reformatory	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools for defectives ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	4	1	1	98	135	239	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Total ...	146	1	1	120	148	416	5	...	...	16	3	24	
Total for recognised institutions	300	1,031	206	17,900	5,733	25,170	16	62	44	2,092	420	2,634	
Unrecognised institutions ...	...	9	...	...	1,585	(c) 1,594	...	...	...	...	105	(d) 105	
Grand Total, all institutions ...	300	1,040	206	17,900	7,318	26,764	16	62	44	2,092	525	2,739	

(a) Includes 756 night schools.

(b) Includes one night school.

(c) Includes three night schools.

(d) „ 1 „

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science	1,373	1,142	651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	480	366	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	54	50	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,907	1,558	733	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools	7,420	5,820	989	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Middle schools ... English ...	990	767	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	65	51	...	11,387	8,291	563	326	257	8
,, Primary schools	5,789	4,172	4	45,111	32,349	23	10,135	7,409	...
Total	14,264	10,810	1,081	56,498	40,640	586	10,461	7,666	8
In Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Law ,, ...	124	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical ,, ...	389	389	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training schools ...	2,206	1,973	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Engineering and survey schools ...	206	207	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial schools ...	822	575	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory schools	335	326	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Other schools	571	419	245	158	83	...	11	8	...
Total	4,653	3,984	3,257	158	83	...	11	8	
Total for recognized institutions ...	20,824	16,352	5,071	56,656	40,723	586	10,472	7,674	8
In unrecognised institutions	...	...	..	522	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all institutions	20,824	16,352	5,071	57,178	40,723	586	10,472	7,674	8

TABLE II-A.

for males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females * included in column 17.	Remarks.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,227	1,062	407	...	...	...	(a) 2,600	2,304	1,058	...	(a) Includes 71 scholars of the Patna College, and 40 scholars of the Ravenshaw College reading Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 480	366	39	...	(b) Includes 71 scholars reading M. A. or M. Sc. in the Patna College.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	50	43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,227	1,062	407	...	...	...	3,134	2,620	1,140	...	
15,411	11,784	1,916	7,217	5,039	463	30,048	22,643	3,388	7	
19,399	14,676	2,879	2,885	2,179	387	23,274	17,622	3,354	59	
3,828	2,995	436	122	107	...	15,728	11,701	1,007	51	
535,400	422,911	1,766	118,896	95,270	10	(c) 715,332	562,111	1,803	37,448	(c) Includes 16,069 pupils in night schools.
574,038	452,366	6,997	129,120	102,595	860	784,381	614,077	9,552	37,565	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	124	95	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	389	389	266	2	
63	55	47	7	4	7	2,276	2,032	2,220	...	
25	14	20	...	...	...	231	221	262	...	
640	488	154	108	100	59	1,570	1,163	307	...	
125	108	8	128	86	...	253	194	8	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	335	326	335	...	
63	55	37	...	...	...	63	55	37	19	
...	...	...	52	19	...	52	19	...	...	
8,718	2,451	190	4,445	3,493	472	8,363	6,459	907	4	
4,974	3,171	456	4,740	3,707	538	13,596	10,953	4,251	25	(d) Includes 151 pupils in night schools.
579,299	456,599	7,860	133,860	106,302	1,418	801,121	627,650	14,943	37,590	
...	...	...	38,908	...	64	39,430 (d)	...	64	671	
579,299	456,599	7,860	172,768	106,302	1,482	840,541	627,650	15,007	38,261	

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools	327	258	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Middle schools ... English ...	106	67	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	412	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Primary schools	196	146	2	2,109	1,426	...	1,613	1,107	...
Total ...	1,041	800	67	2,109	1,426	...	1,613	1,107	...
,, Medical schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training schools... ...	70	59	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial schools ...	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	66	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognized institutions ...	1,129	874	127	2,109	1,426	...	1,613	1,107	...
In unrecognized institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all institutions ...	1,129	874	127	2,109	1,426	...	1,613	1,107	...

TABLE II-B.

for females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males, included in column 17.	Remarks.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...	
426	372	138	...	...	...	753	630	186	2	
1,511	1,209	301	...	...	...	1,617	1,306	318	160	
1,082	957	603	...	...	...	1,494	1,256	603	21	
47,876	38,123	412	8,514	7,022	...	60,308 (a)	47,824	1,414	1,733	(a) Includes 17 pupils in a night school.
50,895	40,661	2,541	8,514	7,022	...	64,173	51,016	2,611	1,916	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	72	68	10	9	10	140	140	135	...	
454	402	135	40	30	...	504	439	136	...	
51	48	...	...	...	...	51	48	...	...	
196	154	170	...	...	...	196	154	170	93	
770	676	373	50	39	10	990	781	441	93	
51,665	41,337	2,917	8,564	7,061	10	65,080	51,805	3,054	2,009	
...	...	...	2,159	...	...	2,159 (b)	...	...	37	(b) Includes 11 pupils in a night school.
51,665	41,337	2,917	10,723	7,061	10	67,239	51,805	3,054	2,046	

133085

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Expenditure on education for males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1923-24.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,22,777 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

			Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	...	...	1,76,624
Hostel charges (recurring)	...	...	2,27,156
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	2,32,711

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,260	...
Arts Colleges	4,43,833	...	...	1,08,288	280	5,52,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,158	...
Professional Colleges ... Law	...	...	...	30,473	...	30,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... Education ...	75,072	...	...	...	...	75,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	28,327	...	...	13,038	...	41,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...
Total ...	5,47,242	...	...	1,51,789	280	6,99,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,468	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION															
General.															
High schools	3,19,444	...	...	2,04,893	3,856	5,28,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,222	...
Middle schools ... English ...	38,390	...	...	8,341	...	46,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,257	...
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	2,552	...	...	183	...	2,745	318	1,54,603	4,528	27,998	148	1,87,595	...	26,156
Primary schools	74,288	...	...	2,588	27	76,903	589	2,56,744	65,046	60,854	27,759	4,10,992	53,574	14,99,927
Total ...	4,31,684	...	...	2,16,005	3,883	6,54,572	907	4,11,347	69,574	88,852	27,907	5,98,587	4,05,053	15,26,083
Special Schools.															
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	8,358	...	8,358	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,33,090	...	...	16,309	...	1,49,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	3,25,727	...	...	7,789	512	3,34,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,537	...
Engineering and surey schools	97,849	...	...	14,998	3,881	1,16,727	...	...	...	—	...	...	420	...
Technical and Industrial schools	91,858	830	...	1,430	23,062	1,17,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,504	4,860
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school	1,07,344	...	...	...	16,516	1,13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,318	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	50,166	...	...	...	2,680	52,846	...	1,092	228	...	...	1,320	23,772	...
Total ...	8,06,042	830	...	48,883	36,651	8,92,406	...	1,092	228	...	...	1,320	80,951	4,860
Grand Total ...	17,87,968	830	...	4,16,077	40,814	23,46,289	907	4,12,439	69,802	88,852	27,907	5,99,907	6,79,472	15,30,943

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

	Total expenditure from					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,09,755	...	...	...	...	1,09,755
Inspection	7,35,191	420	709	...	765	7,37,085
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ...	6,56,925	2,40,772	33,805	18,006	2,77,560	12,27,068
* Miscellaneous	3,23,801	1,26,399	2,818	87,098	96,375	6,36,491
Total ...	18,25,672	3,67,591	37,332	1,05,104	3,74,700	27,10,399

	Aided Institutions.				Recognised un-aided Institutions.			
	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities	...	1,23,395	93,407	3,10,062	...	...	...	93,260
Arts Colleges	...	66,161	18,500	1,75,819	...	...	...	5,34,991
Professional Colleges ... Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,072
Intermediate Colleges	...	3,789	12,594	15,433	...	...	...	37,387
Total ...	...	1,93,345	1,14,501	5,01,314	...	...	...	7,40,710

	Total expenditure from					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	...	...	...	1,23,395	93,407	3,10,062
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	1,74,449	18,780	7,28,220
Professional Colleges ... Law ...	...	...	...	30,473	...	30,473
Professional Colleges ... Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	75,072
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	16,617	2,504	56,708
Total ...	...	...	...	3,45,134	1,14,781	12,00,625

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools		55	3,76,792	1,20,261	6,36,330	1,49,800	91,086	2,40,946	4,67,666	...	55	7,31,545	2,06,203	14,05,469
Middle schools	English	120	2,10,692	94,913	5,18,162	16,708	34,393	51,101	2,53,575	...	120	2,35,941	1,26,378	6,16,014
	Vernacular	2,106	11,328	10,175	49,765	306	1,049	1,355	2,880	1,80,759	6,634	39,815	11,372	2,41,460
Primary schools		60,968	7,17,237	5,75,516	29,07,222	1,96,251	1,03,980	3,00,231	1,28,451	17,56,671	1,26,014	9,76,930	7,07,262	36,95,348
Total		63,249	13,16,249	8,00,865	41,11,499	3,63,125	2,30,508*	5,93,633	8,52,572	19,37,430	1,32,823	19,84,231	10,51,235	59,58,291

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,358	...	8,358
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,099	...	...	16,309	...	1,49,408
Normal and Training schools	...	...	...	2,980	10,517	...	371	371	3,33,264	...	...	7,788	3,863	3,44,915
Engineering and survey schools	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	98,268	...	...	14,998	3,881	1,17,147
Technical and Industrial schools	...	168	3,627	1,01,438	1,53,897	125	2,903	3,088	1,35,662	5,690	168	5,182	1,27,463	2,74,165
Commercial schools	...	...	5,949	462	8,411	5,356	306	5,662	2,100	...	...	11,205	768	14,073
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,344	...	...	...	6,516	1,13,860
Schools for Defectives	...	120	610	4,989	9,037	...	...	...	3,318	...	120	610	4,989	9,037
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	48	204	252	...	...	...	48	204	252
Other schools	...	1,344	11,363	36,289	62,768	733	93,989	94,722	73,038	1,002	1,572	2,096	1,32,958	2,11,656
Total		1,632	11,449	1,46,158	2,45,050	6,262	97,833	1,04,095	8,86,993	6,782	1,860	66,594	2,80,642	12,42,871
Grand Total		64,881	15,21,043	10,61,524	48,57,863	3,69,387	3,28,341	6,97,728	43,05,947	23,11,803	1,72,015	25,01,063	16,21,358	1,11,12,186

* Includes Rs. 11,928 paid to unaided schools from Government Funds.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.

Expenditure on education for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1923-24.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 32,641 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	19,127
Hostel charges (recurring)	81,745
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,927

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.							
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	2,914	...	...	344	...	3,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,914	...	...	344	...	3,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
GENERAL.															
High schools	...	56,521	...	...	5,932	...	62,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,580	...
Middle schools ... English ...	...	13,696	...	...	...	...	13,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,704	...
Middle schools ... Vernacular	...	8,578	...	...	...	57	8,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,613	...
Primary schools	...	3,760	...	...	...	...	3,760	20	28,604	19,959	292	1,923	50,798	23,545	2,02,571
Total	...	82,555	...	...	5,932	...	88,487	20	28,604	19,959	292	1,923	50,798	77,442	2,02,571
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.															
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	32,952	...	...	...	...	32,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,808	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,490	660
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...
Total	...	34,556	...	...	...	...	34,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,378	660
Grand Total for females	...	1,20,025	...	...	6,276	...	1,26,301	20	28,604	19,959	292	1,923	50,798	91,820	2,03,231
Grand Total for males	...	17,87,968	830	...	4,16,677	40,814	22,46,289	907	4,12,439	69,802	88,852	27,907	5,99,907	6,79,472	15,30,943
Grand Total for all	...	19,07,993	830	...	4,22,953	40,814	23,72,590	927	4,41,043	89,761	89,144	29,830	6,50,705	7,71,293	17,34,174

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

	Total expenditure from					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	43,904	...	...	...	...	43,904
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ...	63,436	6,649	8,260	...	15,932	94,277
Miscellaneous	46,407	17,253	565	17,739	34,835	1,16,799
Total ...	1,53,797	23,902	8,825	17,739	50,717	2,54,980

	Aided institutions.				Recognised unaided institutions.		
	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	25	26	27	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	
Education	...	...	...	
Intermediate Colleges	344	...	3,258	
Total ...	344	...	3,258	

SCHOOL EDUCATION														
GENERAL.														
High schools	...	...	1,837	5,277	18,694	...	...	...	68,101	...	...	7,709	5,277	81,147
Middle schools ... English ...	...	...	36,695	36,672	1,06,071	...	...	...	48,400	...	...	36,695	36,672	1,19,767
Middle schools ... Vernacular	...	...	420	20,209	30,242	...	...	...	18,191	...	...	420	30,209	38,620
Primary schools	...	23,517	14,366	60,569	3,24,598	1,774	15,858	17,632	27,325	2,31,175	43,476	16,432	78,350	3,93,758
Total	...	23,517	53,318	1,22,727	4,79,575	1,774	15,858	17,632	1,60,017	2,31,175	43,476	61,316	1,40,508	6,36,402
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.														
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	...	...	4,300	13,108	...	619	619	41,760	...	...	...	4,919	46,679
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	19	9,166	14,335	...	1,379	1,379	6,004	660	...	19	10,545	17,318
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	1,136	1,856	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	1,136	1,856
Total	...	...	19	14,602	29,659	...	1,998	1,998	48,934	660	...	19	16,600	66,213
Grand Total for females	..	23,517	53,337	1,37,329	5,09,234	1,774	17,856	19,630	3,05,662	2,55,737	52,301	79,418	2,07,825	9,60,943
Grand Total for males	...	64,881	15,21,043	10,61,524	48,57,863	3,69,387	3,28,341	6,97,728	43,05,947	23,11,803	1,72,015	25,01,063	18,21,358	1,11,12,186
Grand Total for all	...	88,398	15,74,380	11,98,853	53,67,097	3,71,161	3,46,197	7,17,358	46,71,609 (a)	25,67,540	2,24,316	25,80,481	20,29,183	1,20,73,129

(a) Includes Rs. 73,146 paid by Bengal Government and Rs. 4,012 by the Government of Assam to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions or the general education of males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1923-24.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population ...	6,020	122,387	12,011,962	1,063,010	1,802,720	324	47	861	1,757,832	16,765,163
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
CLASSES.										
Primary I	284	9,509	299,427	12,680	47,437	14	15	91	20,094	395,411
Do. II	58	3,294	116,717	3,366	16,182	5	...	27	6,101	145,750
Do. III	45	2,493	79,361	1,262	9,617	1	...	17	3,851	96,637
Do. IV	42	2,047	56,678	662	5,780	...	...	12	2,581	67,802
Do. V	42	1,176	21,250	118	1,489	...	1	17	961	25,054
Do. VI	17	839	15,572	57	1,033	...	...	11	613	18,173
Middle VII	30	530	8,635	11	663	...	...	7	301	10,177
Do. VIII	12	376	7,052	11	681	...	1	...	196	8,329
High IX	8	197	4,393	4	640	..	1	4	48	5,295
Do. X	5	138	3,030	1	510	...	2	2	47	4,344
Do. XI	...	112	3,175	...	465	...	...	1	34	3,787
Do. XII	...	90	3,054	...	439	...	...	...	10	3,593
Total ...	543	19,791	618,944	18,173	85,975	30	20	189	41,727	781,361
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Intermediate classes { 1st year	...	15	717	...	129	...	...	...	2	863
Intermediate classes { 2nd year	...	21	700	...	126	...	...	...	1	848
Degree classes ... { 3rd year	...	6	293	...	55	..	...	...	1	355
Degree classes ... { 4th year	1	6	310	...	53	...	...	...	...	370
Post graduate classes, { 5th year	...	1	74	...	16	...	...	...	...	91
Post graduate classes, { 6th year	...	...	57	...	10	...	...	...	1	68
Post graduate classes, { 7th year	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	1	49	2,156	...	389	...	...	...	5	2,600
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	544	19,840	621,100	18,172	85,364	20	20	189	41,732	786,981
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	18	146	30,494	287	8,333	...	6	16	225	39,430
Grand Total ...	562	19,986	651,594	18,459	93,602	20	26	205	41,957	826,411

GENERAL TABLE IV-B

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
				Higher castes.	Others.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total population		4,417	124,805	13,282,310	1,140,000	4,887,462	181	38	614	1,800,056	17,239,383	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
	Classes.											
Primary	I	326	2,182	27,055	514	10,494	...	...	...	698	41,869	
Do.	II	104	788	6,761	106	2,682	...	...	...	110	10,551	
Do.	III	84	740	3,752	48	1,239	...	...	...	54	5,917	
Do.	IV	76	652	2,365	16	559	...	...	...	40	3,708	
Do.	V	41	441	373	3	41	...	1	...	11	911	
Do.	VI	39	330	210	...	29	...	...	...	8	615	
Middle	VII	25	177	66	...	15	...	...	...	...	283	
Do.	VIII	12	145	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	200	
High	IX	...	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Do.	X	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	

Do.	...	...	...	...	XI	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do.	...	...	...	...	XII	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	13
					Total	...	706	5,524	41,273	687	15,000	...	1	...	921	64,172
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Intermediate classes	...	...			1st year	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
					2nd year	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Degree classes	...	...			3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					4th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postgraduate classes	...	...			5th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					6th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					7th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of scholars in recognised institutions						...	706	5,528	41,277	687	15,000	...	1	...	921	64,180
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions						...	...	9	1,316	...	834	...	...	...	...	2,159
					Grand Total	...	706	5,537	42,593	687	15,894	...	1	...	921	66,339

GENERAL TABLE V-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	97	...	27	...	...	...	...	124
Medical schools	...	16	307	...	65	...	...	1	...	389
Normal and Training schools	...	115	1,724	5	315	...	..	...	117	2,276
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	9	191	...	31	...	...	..	...	231
Technical and Industrial schools ...	106	363	894	17	119	...	6	20	45	1,570
Commercial schools	2	5	192	...	54	...	...	...	...	253
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school	...	4	188	7	127	...	...	...	9	335
Schools for Defectives	...	50	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	62
Schools for Adults	...	...	13	...	39	...	...	...	...	52
Other schools	...	2	6,975	11	1,310	...	...	...	5	8,303
Total	108	564	10,591	40	2,088	...	6	21	178	13,596
COLLEGES.										
Law	...	2	371	...	107	...	...	...	...	480
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	46	...	8	...	...	...	...	54
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	417	...	115	...	...	...	...	534
Grand Total	108	566	11,008	40	2,203	...	6	21	178	14,130

GENERAL TABLE V-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	79	44	...	26	...	...	...	...	149
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	473	11	...	20	...	...	...	...	504
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Reformatory school	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Total ...	...	799	55	...	46	...	...	...	...	900
COLLEGES.										
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	799	55	...	46	...	...	...	...	900

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Teachers (men and women) in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24.

	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.	Remarks.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.					
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate matric. or school final	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class of institutions.													
Primary Schools—													
Government ...	...	1	258	56	...	...	...	6	24	315	30	345	
District Board and Municipal ...	...	1	1,161	465	2	...	...	21	1,021	1,629	1,042	2,671	
Aided	3	...	5,183	4,044	93	...	1	28	14,537	9,323	14,566	23,889	
Unaided	...	...	330	273	5	...	...	8	5,407	608	5,415	6,023	
Total ..	3	2	6,932	4,838	100	...	1	63	20,989	11,875	21,053	32,928	
Middle Schools—													
Government ...	3	9	50	8	1	1	1	2	13	71	17	88	
District Board and Municipal. ...	...	5	504	35	...	...	...	14	82	544	96	640	
Aided	2	34	703	81	...	1	27	122	546	820	696	1,516	
Unaided	...	...	76	4	...	...	4	4	98	80	106	186	
Total ...	5	48	1,333	128	1	2	32	142	739	1,515	915	2,430	
High Schools—													
Government ...	79	63	108	2	1	40	42	25	95	253	202	455	
District Board and Municipal. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided	36	63	183	10	2	32	200	74	415	244	725	969	
Unaided	7	12	45	...	...	4	92	6	252	64	354	418	
Total ...	122	138	286	12	3	76	334	109	762	561	1,281	1,842	
Grand Total ...	130	188	8,551	4,978	104	78	367	314	22,490	13,951	23,249	37,200	

GENERAL TABLE VII.

European Education, 1923-24.

Total European population.			Percentage to European population of those at school.		
Males—	Females—	Total—	Males—	Females—	Total—
5,978	4,387	10,365	9·5	14·2	11·6

	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total.
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.											
Middle ...	1	214	210	...	9	7	11,140	...	35,133	...	46,273
Primary ...	8	331	225	147	13	9	9,417	...	10,898	14,346	34,661
Total ...	9	545	435	147	22	16	20,557	...	46,031	14,346	80,934
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Middle ...	3	390	334	75	15	17	14,710	...	32,601	10,472	57,783
Primary ...	8	346	261	123	14	10	8,706	...	9,004	14,454	32,164
Total ...	11	736	595	198	29	27	23,416	...	41,605	24,926	89,947
Grand total for institutions.	20	1,281	1,030	345	51	43	43,973	...	87,636	39,272	1,70,881
Inspection							2,283	...	...	...	2,283
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.							26,952	...	...	3,672	30,624
Miscellaneous ...							41,090	...	24,011	32,607	97,708
Total ...							70,325	...	24,011	36,279	1,30,615
Grand Total ...							1,14,298	...	1,11,647	75,551	3,01,496

Expenditure on buildings—

By the Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	11,268
Hostel charges ...	85,029
Contingencies and miscellaneous.	1,411
Total ...	97,708

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1923-24.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	27	8	35	21	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
M Sc.	8	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours)	62	1	63	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours)	11	...	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	395	12	407	215	4	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass)	36	...	36	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Bachelor of law	137	...	137	104	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medicine... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION												
B. Ed.	25	...	25	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. T.	27	2	29	24	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	837	13	850	342	4	346	5	...	5	3	...	3
Intermediate in Science ...	274	...	274	119	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.—												
Matriculation	2,560	134	2,69	1,312	52	1,364	7	3	10	7	2	9
School Final or School Leaving.	302		302	181	...	181	2	...	2	2	...	2
European High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.—												
Cambridge Junior ...	13	...	13	11	...	11	5	...	5	1	...	1
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle...	5,884	...	5,884	4,936	...	4,936	115	...	115	74	...	74
Vernacular Middle ...	1,100	42	1,142	835	15	850	31	1	32	30	1	31

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld.*

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(c) On completion of primary Course.—												
Upper Primary ...	14,462	...	14,462	11,944	...	11,944	547	...	47	401	...	401
Lower Primary ...	44,805	...	44,805	30,900	...	30,900	2,850	...	2,850	1,948	...	1,948
(d) On completion of Vocational Course.—												
For Teacher's Certificates...	36	...	36	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Higher ...	106	180	286	102	72	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower ...	1,504	413	1,917	1,122	155	1,277	64	...	64	64	...	64
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	94	2	96	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering and Survey schools	118	...	118	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	69	...	69	58	...	58	7	...	7	5	...	5
At Commercial schools ...	212	...	212	165	...	165	8	...	8	8	...	8
At Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B, & O. G. P. (D. P. I.) No. 65—600—23-12-1924—J. C. B. and others.

No. 360-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Patna, the 24th January 1925.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1923-24.

Also the corresponding report for the year 1922-23, and the resolution recorded thereon.

As anticipated last year, Government are again able to record a substantial increase, of 63,754, in the number of pupils under instruction. The total is now 907,780, or much above the record of 860,450 reached in the year 1913-14. The improvement is general, except in the case of girls and women, and is accompanied by an increase of nearly ten lakhs in expenditure, almost two-thirds of which is classed as direct expenditure. The cost per pupil in Bihar and Orissa in 1922-23 was only Rs. 10-4-10, which was much less than in any other province in India, Bengal following with Rs. 16-15-0, and in 1923-24 the figure for Bihar and Orissa fell to Rs. 10-2-6. This low figure is mainly due to the low wages paid to teachers in primary schools and is hardly a matter for congratulation. Apart from this, these results are satisfactory, and there appears every indication that the numbers under instruction will continue to increase.

2. *The University.*—The future of the University wa left undecided at the close of the year. The scheme prepared by Mr. Jackson was rejected by a special committee appointed to consider it, which pronounced in favour of the

Phulwari site. Government, therefore, at an informal meeting consulted some of the members of the Legislative Council and others interested in university education whether they should place a scheme, for constructing buildings on this site before the Council. As the balance of opinion appeared strongly in favour of this course, a resolution was prepared for the August session of the Council in Ranchi. The subsequent history of this vexed question belongs to next year's report, and it will suffice to note here that the Phulwari project was disapproved. Apart from this, the most important event in university education was the appointment of Mr. Sultan Ahmad as honorary Vice-Chancellor in place of Mr. Jackson, whose term of office as official wholetime Vice-Chancellor came to an end on the 15th October 1923.

3. *Collegiate education.*—There is little of special interest to record under this head. There was a net increase of 294 students in arts colleges, the number now standing at 2,608. The Bihar National College, in particular, recovered many of its students, the number rising from 402 to 524. The Cuttack Training College was opened in July 1923, and has made a successful start. This institution should be of great benefit to Orissa.

4. *Secondary education.*—The number of students of all classes rose from 65,863 to 72,914. In two separate resolutions Government have now passed orders on the report of the committee appointed to advise on the whole subject of primary and secondary education. The chief immediate result was a substantial increase in the grants to secondary schools in order to enable provident funds to be opened for the staff, to cover the cost of repairs to buildings and, in the case of high schools only, of a clerk. With the concurrence of the University it was also decided to make experiments in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the four top classes of high schools, and orders have been issued that the system should be tried in the zila schools at Darbhanga, Motihari, Chapra, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Daltonganj, where the four highest classes are duplicated, while the Director reports that five aided schools in Chota Nagpur and others in Orissa have also agreed to

introduce the vernacular as the medium of instruction. Attempts will also be made to see how far it is possible for one teacher to give instruction to a class through the medium of two vernaculars, such as Hindi or Urdu, or Bengali or Oriya, at the same time. Experiments on this scale will enable a definite conclusion to be reached as to the value of this method of instruction in a few years' time.

5. *Primary education.*—The most striking progress in numbers is naturally recorded in primary schools. Last year there was an increase of 33,845 pupils, the first since 1919-20. Now there is a further rise of 53,606, while the number of schools increased by 1,124 to 26,766. The advance is almost general, since only in three districts, viz., Purnea, Cuttack and Angul, was there a slight falling off. In Muzaffarpur there was an increase of nearly ten thousand pupils. This advance may be ascribed to a great extent to the new recurring grant of 5½ lakhs distributed to district boards and municipalities, and as a further sum of 1½ lakhs has been allocated this year, there is every reason to hope for a further increase. As promised in the Legislative Council, experiments have also been made with free and compulsory primary education. The district board of Saran and the municipalities in that district were allowed to abolish all fees on condition of meeting the cost from their own resources. Special grants were made to the Ranchi municipality, the only area in which the Primary Education Act of 1919 which provides for compulsion was in force, in order to render the experiment really effective. Negotiations were also undertaken with a few local self-government unions with a view to experimenting with compulsion in rural areas. In this matter Government are at present in the hands of local bodies, since the Act can only be applied to municipalities and unions formed under the Local Self-Government Act with their consent. All that Government can do is to offer financial assistance, and even then they have met with a definite refusal in at least one case. Towards the close of the year, the Banki union in Cuttack agreed to the extension of the Act, and it has finally been brought into operation with effect from the 1st January 1925. Other experiments are being arranged, and it is hoped that valuable experience will be gained from them.

6. *Oriental studies.*—The taking over of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda by Government and the formation

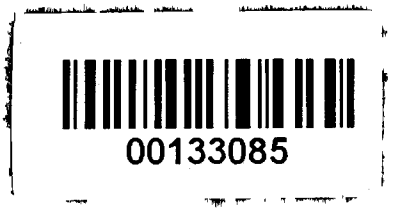
of a Madrasa Examination Board has led to a steady development in Muhammadan education. Higher classes are being gradually added to the Government madrasa, and thanks to the liberality of Mr. Huda, a *tibbi* class has also been opened. The first Alim examination was held in March 1924, and the results were satisfactory. The number of students in Sanskrit institutions also increased considerably. The tendency at present is for the conversion of Sanskrit *tols* into *pathshalas* which teach the ordinary curriculum of a primary school in addition to the Sanskrit course.

7. *Female education.*—The Director devotes some space to explaining the causes of the lack of progress under this head. The total number of females receiving instruction fell again, from 104,492 to 102,761, but, as last year, the decrease took place in the number of girls reading in boys' schools, while the number of girls reading in girls' schools showed an increase of nearly 2,000. The position is, however, far from satisfactory, and Government have asked for and received a special report from the Director on this subject. One possible solution is to require local bodies to ear-mark a certain percentage of their educational funds for expenditure on female education, and they have been consulted as to whether this is feasible or not.

8. Mr. Fawcus was in charge of the department up till the 23rd December when he proceeded on leave and handed over charge to Mr. Lambert, who has written the report under review. The progress which has been recorded in 1923-24 reflects credit both on the Director and on all the officers of the department, to whom the thanks of Government are due.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa
in the Ministry of Education,

B. A. COLLINS,
Secretary to Government.


00133085

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020